In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

No. 15,890 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAMES NAGANO, TERAUCHI, SUGIYAMA TO TOP RANKING MILITARY POSTS

All Join Supreme Council Of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals

NEW TITLES CONFERRED

Ceremony Held at Imperial Palace Attended by Admiral Nagano, General Sugiyama

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to admit into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals on Monday Admiral Osami Nagano, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, and General Gen Sugiyama in appreciation of their meritorious military services for many years and to confer the titles of Fleet-Admiral and Field-Marshal respectively on them, it was officially announced, according to the announcement made by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Admiral Nagano is at present Chief of the Naval General Staff, General Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, and General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff.

The ceremony of admitting Admiral Nagano and General Sugiyama into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals was held in the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo at the Imperial Palace at 3 p.m. the same day. The function from which General Terauchi was absent was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo.

Fleet-Admiral Nagano

Brief career of Fleet-Admiral Nagano follows:

Born in Kochi Prefecture in June 1880 as the fourth son of Harukichi Nagano, the Fleet-Admiral was educated at the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College. He assumed the posts of the Commander of the warships, Nisshin and Iwate, sectional chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Captain of the warship, Hirato, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy at Washington, staff member of the Naval Construction Board, Commander of the Third Naval Corps, Commander of the Training Squadron, President of the Naval Academy, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, and was chief delegate to the Naval Conference at Geneva.

In 1931, he was appointed Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station. Later, he was made a member of the Supreme War Council and in 1934 was promoted to full admiral. He was chief delegate to the London Naval Conference held in 1935. From 1936 to 1937, he was Navy Minister of the Hirota Cabinet.

Fleet-Admiral Nagano was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the First and Combined Fleets in 1937 and was a member of the Supreme War Council in December of the same year. In April 1941, he was appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff, which post he has held up to the present.

Field-Marshal Terauchi

Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in the Southern Regions, graduated from the Military Academy in 1900 and from the Military Staff College in 1909. First appointed as Sub-Lieutenant in the infantry in 1900, he held the posts of the Commander of the Imperial Body Guards, Third Infantry Regiment, Chief of Staff of the Imperial Body Guard Division, Commander of the 19th Infantry Brigade, Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Garrison in Chosen, Commander of the Fifth and the Fourth Divisions, and Commander of the Taiwan Garrison.

He was made full General and member of the Supreme War Council in 1935. From 1936 to 1937, he was War Minister of the Hirota Cabinet. He was appointed as Inspector-General of Military Education in 1937 and Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China in the following year.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Highest Honor Granted

Field-Marshal Sugiyama

Field-Marshal Terauchi

Fleet-Admiral Nagano

Japan's Highest War Council Has Six Top Ranking Officers

Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet Admirals Now Has Four of the Former and Two of The Latter; First Instituted in 1898

Japan now has six highest ranking Army and Navy officers, that is, four field-marshals and two fleet-admirals with the creation of a new fleet-admiral and two field-marshals.

The Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals was instituted on January 20, 1898, by special Imperial authorization as a body for advising the Emperor on military and naval affairs. Members are picked from among generals and admirals of proved worth and achievements in actual warfare. Article 1 of the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals Decree promulgated under the same date provides that the generals and admirals appointed to the Council are to be specially granted the titles of field-marshals and fleet-admirals. Article 2 says that the Council shall be the highest advisory body on military or naval affairs, showing that the generals and admirals appointed to the Council are recipients of the highest honor that any fighting man of this country can aspire to.

Being the supreme body on matters military or naval, the Council is composed of members who enjoy the status, in civilian service, of elder statesmen who have no duties fixed by the laws of the land who do not hold any periodical meetings. Article 3 of the decree provides that if and when the Emperor so pleases they shall conduct inspection of the Army or Navy, which is the only duty they are to perform in their capacities as field-marshals or fleet-admirals.

In regard to the title field-marshal or fleet-admiral, it was stipulated in a decree promulgated prior to the 1898 one, namely, the decree of 1872, that there shall be field-marshals ranking above generals and Takamori Saigo was made a field-marshal but this was different in nature from a field-marshal in the sense of the existing decree.

Those who have been admitted into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals thus far have numbered 25, besides the present three admittees. They comprise His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Akihito Komatsu, Field-Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Tsugumichi Saigo, Field-Marshal Marquis Michitsura Nozu, Fleet-Admiral Count Sukeyuki Ito, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Takehito Arisugawa, Field-Marshal Count Yasukata Oku, Fleet-Admiral Viscount Ryokei Inouye, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Field-Marshal Viscount Yoshimichi Hasegawa, His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, Field-Marshal Viscount Kageaki Kawamura, His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, Field-Marshal Count Masatake Terauchi, Fleet-Admiral Baron Goro Ijuin, Field-Marshal Viscount Yusaku Uyehara, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Yorihito Higashifushimi, Fleet-Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato, Fleet-Admiral Baron Hayao Shimamura, His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Field-Marshal Baron Nobuyoshi Muto, and Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Of the above-mentioned, 14 are field-marshals and 11 fleet-admirals.

Before the admittance of the present three into the Supreme Council it consisted of only three Princes of the Blood, namely, His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kanin, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Fushimi, and His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Nashimoto.

CHANGES EFFECTED IN NAVY PERSONNEL

Nagumo Made Chief of Kure Naval Base; Komatsu to Saseho—Others Revealed

Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station and Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu made Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, the Navy Ministry announced in a communique issued at noon Monday.

The communique revealed also the appointment of Vice-Admiral Yoshisuke Abe as Chief of the Navy Hydrographical Department.

Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, has been appointed a member of the Naval General Staff and Vice-Admiral Daisuke Soejima, former Chief of the Navy Hydrographical Department, has been transferred to a certain important post.

Biographical Sketches

Brief biographical sketches of the Naval officers whose appointments were announced on Monday follow:

Vice-Admiral Nagumo hails from Yamagata Prefecture and is 57 years old. After graduating from the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College, Vice-Admiral Nagumo assumed the posts of the Captain of the warship, Uji, instructor at the Naval Staff College, Captain of the warship, Naka, Commander of a destroyer squadron, staff member of the Naval General Staff Office, and Captain of the warships, Takao and Yamashiro.

Participating in the China Affair in a certain important post, he achieved brilliant exploits in the landing operations at Hangchow Bay and in the enclosure of the Chinese coast. Afterwards, he was appointed President of the Torpedo School.

In November, 1939, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. After filling the post of President of the Naval Staff College, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station on November 12, last year.

Admiral Komatsu Is 56

Marquis Vice-Admiral Komatsu is 56 years old. He descended to the status of a subject from the House of His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa in July, 1910. He successively assumed the posts of staff member of the Second Torpedo Squadron, member of the Naval General Staff and concurrently instructor at the Naval Staff College, Captain of the warships, Hokaze and Nachi, Commander of the First Submarine Squadron, and Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station.

Vice-Admiral Takahashi hails from Fukushima Prefecture and is 56 years old. He held the posts of the Captain of the warships, Atago and Kirishima, Chief of Staff at the Saseho Naval Station, member of the Naval General Staff, Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet, Commander of the Mako Naval Station and Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

Abe Native of Yamaguchi

Vice-Admiral Abe hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture and is 54 years old. He has been instructor at the Naval Staff College, Captain of the warships, Naka, Yamashiro and Yakumo, Chief Instructor at the Naval Staff College and Director

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE LOSES 7 PLANES IN GERMANY, FRANCE

3 Destroyed When Raiding Munitions Plants

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The anti-Axis air forces lost seven planes in the raids made yesterday and today in western Germany and northwestern and central France, it was reported from London.

Of the losses mentioned above, three were lost by the enemy in the raids made last night on the Schneider Munitions Plant and a transformer substation in the vicinity of Le Creusot.

The remaining losses were suffered by the Royal Air Force in the raid made on the Poix Airfield in northwestern France and the assault made on a German convoy navigating off the western coast of German acquired territory today as announced by the British Air Ministry.

On Friday, the anti-Axis planes bombed the wharves and harbor facilities in Siracusa, Sicily, and yesterday raided Reggio and San Giovanni in southern Italy.

WAR IN EUROPE CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 4 STAGES

Two German Offensives in Hot Seasons Met by Two Counter Drives in Cold

TWO YEARS ALREADY GONE

Severe Winters Form Important Factors in Strategy of German-Soviet War

Looking back over the two years that have gone by since the German-Soviet struggle began, it is possible to point out the transitions of the war during this period, and note the special characteristics of this typically modern war in its supreme form, comments Domei, in reviewing the see-saw struggle between the two strongest powers in Europe which began exactly two years ago on June 22.

The German-Soviet war is a war between two of the most powerful military nations in Europe, a war in which both are concentrating their total national power, throwing into action the best and newest weapons science is capable of producing, and staking their national existence in a death struggle carried on a 2,000-k.m. front. Thus all wars before the second European War were merely minor introductions to or preparations for this war.

The German-Soviet war up to date can be divided into four stages; first, the German blitzkrieg period during the opening phase; second, the Soviet counter-offensive period during the winter of 1941-42; third, the second German summer offensive period; and fourth, the second Soviet winter counter-offensive period. As is made clear by this division into four parts the war on the Eastern front is controled by the special natural conditions characteristic to those parts making the war a see-saw affair in which the Germans move out in the offensive in the summer and the Soviets turn to the counter-offensive in the winter.

Early Advance Terrific

Struck by the tremendous might and advance during the early part of the war America and Britain and some neutrals believed in an early break down of the Soviets. And the German authorities too were confident that within three months the whole of the area west of the Volga, including Moscow and Leningrad, would be controled, and that Josef Stalin's government would be pressed into the Urals lowering it to the rank of a mere provincial regime.

However, the Red forces, stunned by the first blow and for a while driven into disorder, carried on an intense defensive battle and gradually rebuilt their setup. And taking advantage of the severest winter since Napoleon's advance, turned to the counter-offensive and succeeded in taking back some territory west of Moscow, in the Tifvin sector and others. The declaration issued by Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler on December 9, 1941, with regard to the German Forces' movement for the winter, was a sort of period placed on the German Forces' lightning war, and can be also taken as a great warning against underestimation of the Red Forces' fighting power.

The next stage is the German offensive on the southern Eastern front begun with the action in the Kerch peninsula on May 8, 1942. Knowing that they were inferior in mobile warfare the Red forces gradually retreated and concentrated their main strength in the Stalingrad area. There, for more than two months they defended that city with all their power building mountains of dead bodies, turning the city into rubble and ashes and stopped the German advance with the city one step short of reduction.

Repetition of Death Struggle

The battle for Stalingrad, sometimes called the Red Verdun, was a continuous repetition of one death struggle after another, and as Soviet Ambassador to London I.M. Maisky bared at the war cabinet in London, the Red losses ran up to astronomical figures. The reason why the Soviets defended that city lay not in the political effect the fall of that city would cause, as it was said, but rather in its strategical significance.

A part of the Red forces which started their counter-offensive on November 19, from the sector around Stalingrad and the Orjonikidze sector in the Caucasus, encir-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Gives Court Luncheon To 11 Army Officers

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased on Monday to invite to Court luncheon 11 Lieutenant-Generals who recently returned from the front including Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma. The Army officers, who were honored were Lieutenant-Generals Shojiro Iida, Michio Sugawara, Masao Watanabe, Shozo Sakurai, Tokumatsu Shigeta, Yaheita Saito, Ichiji Dobashi, Kameji Seki, Morito Hirabayashi, Takaji Takahashi and Tei Yanagawa. Also present at the luncheon were Their Imperial Highnesses Generals Yasuhiko Asaka and Naruhiko Higashikuni, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty.

MINERS' RIFT LEFT TO ICKES' DECISION

Secretary of Interior Makes Plans to See Strikers When Talks With Owners Fail

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—The Policy Committee called by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday afternoon decided to entrust the coal miners' dispute to the discretion of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, according to information from Washington.

Lewis called the meeting in order to discuss the situation arising from the rejection of the labor demands made by the National War Labor Board Secretary Ickes, who had been scheduled to leave Washington for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the gubernatorial conference now in session there, cancelled the trip to see the union representatives. His entry in the scene was necessitated by the strong attitude of Lewis that there was no longer any room for negotiations with the mine owners or the War Labor Board.

The Policy Committee adopted the following statement clarifying the attitude of the Union:

"The term of armistice ends at midnight on June 20. The 554,000 coal miners of America will not work for the sake of mine owners or the War Labor Board but the Policy Committee is prepared to talk things over with Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

"Since mine owners and the War Labor Board have rejected the demands of the Union and broke faith with us, the Union is not in a position to comply with the instructions of the two departments.

"The workers who are members of the Union, however, will not refuse to cooperate with the Government for the sake of American citizens, for the sake of the nation or for increasing the production of munitions."

MUNICIPALITY WORKERS TO HOLD GALA CEREMONY

Farewell Functions for Administrative System Set at Hibiya Hall on June 30

With the formal installation of a metropolitan administrative system for Tokyo close at hand, commemoration ceremonies for the parting municipal administrative system will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on June 30 in the presence of some 3,000 employes of the municipality.

Similar farewell functions will be held during the afternoon of the same day in the 35 wards of the City.

In tribute to the countless deceased employes of the municipality, acknowledgement services will be observed on Monday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

Commendations will be awarded at the Municipal Council Hall on June 28 to 11,160 and 5,476 employes of the City, who served the municipality for more than 10 and 20 years respectively.

FOE BENUMBED BY STATEMENT GIVEN BY BOSE

Antagonism Arises Between U.S., Britain Regarding East Asia Command

FREEING GANDHI URGED

Enemy Press Sees Wavell Will Have Hard Times to Solve Indian Issue

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Government circles of America and Britain are feigning to be very remotely interested in the statement of grave import which was issued by Subhas Chandra Bose, the noted leader of the Independence Movement in India, after his arrival in Japan.

The United States and Britain find themselves in greater antagonism as a consequence of the decision on the appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the establishment of headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in East Asia.

In this connection, the Times, London made the following comment regarding Sir Archibald's appointment:

"The view is obviously shallow that the choice by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell for the post of Viceroy and Governor-General of India was determined by the military requirements of the Empire. The extent to which the British Government may concede on the Indian question compatible with the constitution of India has already been made clear. The Indian negotiations are in the state of a deadlock, and dismal is the view that may be taken of the future of the situation. Sir Archibald has no political part. This circumstances may be helpful to an effort to get the negotiations to progress."

The editorial tone of various British newspapers indicates that there is a wish on the part of the British Government to end the present critical phase of the Indian situation through an easing of the rigor of the methods of Sir Archibald's immediate predecessor, Lord Linlithgow, especially through the liberation of Mahatma Gandhi and other incarcerated leaders of the All-India National Congress.

On the point about the inability of the new Governor-General of India to solve the Indian question, the press in both America and Britain agrees for the most part.

Claims Hindrance Removed

Many American and British inclined toward the view that the appointment of Wavell, a defeated general, as Governor-General of India, means that hindrance to the proper execution of an anti-Axis counter-offensive in East Asia has been removed.

The following Washington dispatch seems to tell much about the situation that led to Marshal Wavell's appointment.

"The replacement of Lord Linlithgow by Marshal Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was regarded as a matter of foregone conclusion at the time of the Washington Conference. In those days, it was an open secret in press and diplomatic circles that the attitude and policy of Marshal Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in India were two negative as to permit the representatives of America and Chungking at the Conference to reach an agreement."

The New York Times like other papers is reluctant to attach any great political significance to the change in the Governor-General of India.

"The appointment of Marshal Wavell," the paper comments, "is important less politically than in any other way. The importance of the change to us lies in the possibility of it leading to a change in the command of the anti-Axis forces in India. We have the feeling that the future will see greater stress put on anti-Axis action in the Burma area.

Many observers here offered the explanation that the establishment of headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in East Asia was according to a suggestion that was in the air in the day of the Washington Conference.

U.S. Officer Urged

Reports from Washington and other sources indicate that Government circles of America are keen on getting the post of commander of the newly established anti-Axis Headquarters for East Asia for an American officer.

"It is needless to say that we are hoping for the selection of some

(Continued on Page 2)

Her Imperial Majesty Inspects Nanao Village And Colonial Institute

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to visit the Tama Mausoleum at Higashi-Asakawa, Tokyo Prefecture, and to pay Her Imperial Majesty's homage to the soul of the Emperor Taisho on Monday morning. Then Her Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to visit Nanao village not far from Higashi-Asakawa and closely inspected the condition of Nanao villagers' effort toward self-sufficiency, even personally entering a soy sauce brewery. Her Imperial Majesty also walked over a field road extending over about one kilometer and witnessed hard-working villagers in farms and fields along the road. Her Imperial Majesty also inspected the Tokyo Prefectural Colonial Institute. It was 4:05 p.m. that Her Imperial Majesty returned to the Imperial Palace.

ELMER DAVIS ANGRY AT HOUSE ATTITUDE

Chief of U.S. War Information Office Plans to Quit Unless Budget Revised

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—Elmer Davis, Chief of the United States Office of War Information, intended to resign from his post yesterday when the House of Representatives rejected the budget for domestic propaganda which was submitted for adoption.

"Unless the Senate revives the budget which was killed in the Lower House," declared Davis, "I have no alternative but to resign for without this necessary appropriation, there would be no significance in the existence of the Information Office."

Davis also complained that the rejection of the budget in Congress only manifests an insinuation on the part of the American people as suggesting the Office to discontinue its existence.

"I grant that there are many differences in the post held by myself and the German Propaganda Minister, but I am sure that Dr. Joseph Goebbels is free from embarrassing collisions with the legislature over propaganda expenses," Davis grumbled.

Republicans and anti-Rooseveltists have been incessantly charging that the Office of War Information feigns to be an official organization of the Government, but in actuality it is more or less a private tool of the Democratic Party and President Roosevelt.

In flaying the wilful and monopolistic activities of the Information Office Representative Joe Starnes, Alabama Democrat, declared, "We must preserve the American principles for the freedom of speech and press. The Office of War Information is distributing censored information to the American press and the existence of such an organization is a disgrace to the American people."

U.S. Landing-Troops Drill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—In order to succeed in effective and fast landing operations, special landing troops have been organized and are now undergoing rigid training, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 22, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Weak Spot in Anglo-American Home Front

ASAHI—The war we are fighting is a total war, meaning that the home front is one with the foremost firing lines. This shows the importance of the home front. In this respect we find that the United States and Britain are standing on feet of clay. While the Axis nations have achieved reforms harmonizing and unifying all interests at home, the Democratic Britain and the United States are suffering from class conflict which are fatally undermining their social structures from within.

In war motives, political circumstances, time of entry into war and other factors the United States and Britain may differ, but they are facing common difficulties in regard to the home front. In these countries, national organizations of labor are asserting their collective bargaining rights even in the midst of a war that is well likely to decide their national destinies for all time.

In Britain, the fighting spirit of its workers was roused only for a short while immediately following Dunkirk and it fizzed out for want of any stimulating factor. In America, Roosevelt did his utmost to whip up fighting morale among workers but they were opposed from the outset to a war that can hardly improve their lot. The various bodies under C.I.O. carried the banner of opposition to war and the A.F.L. was also influenced. It was only the German-Soviet War that saved the United States from splitting outright. The anti-war faction disappeared with the outbreak of this war and for a while a semblance of national unity was secured.

However, this structure of concentrating the nation's power was tied only to a thin string of Anglo-America's policy of working with the So-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. IS OUT FOR LEAD IN ANTI-AXIS MOVES

Wants American Officer to Be Chief of General Headquarters Against Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—America is resolved to take every opportunity to bolster its position to the extent of controling the destinies of the world. In pursuit of this policy of dominating the world America has wrested from Britain the power of directing anti-Axis military operations on the European front.

On the African front it has been successful in getting for General Dwight D. Eisenhower the position of commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces.

The keen interest betrayed by the people in a counter-offensive against Japan is in the back of the mind of the American Government in moving to get an American officer named to head the co-ordinated headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia whose establishment has been decided upon.

"A plan is afoot in America to put an American general at the head of anti-Axis headquarters for East Asia," a man in a responsible position in the American Government told United Press.

"We do not expect that the other countries interested will readily accept such an arrangement," he went on. "I feel that Chungking which is playing an important role in East Asia will hesitate about placing its forces under the direction of an American officer. In the North African campaign British admirals and generals directed operations on the sea and in the air under an American general and nothing went wrong about the arrangement. I am sure that under a similar arrangement admirals and generals of anti-Axis countries will come to plan operations in East Asia under an American officer. I can imagine that some conservative British people will be denouncing the idea of an American officer filling the post of commander-in-chief of anti-Axis forces in East Asia for political reasons, especially the reason of the adverse effect such an arrangement will produce on the people of India and Burma. Such objections will be brushed aside by practically-minded men like Prime Minister Churchill and his colleagues, by all people who are anxious for unity among the armed forces of America, Britain, and Chungking, and by people who will be interested to see these anti-Axis countries present a united front against Japan on the field of battle."

Foe Benumbed By Statement Given by Bose

(Continued from Page 1)

commander of the American forces as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia," a highly-placed American official told United Press.

The unnamed official was positive about British Admirals, Chungking General and representatives of all anti-Axis countries getting grouped about the commander of the newly-established headquarters.

A report credits American military circles with an intention of giving General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the command of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia. However, little credence is given this report by military writers here. These people point out that the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific is quite a different thing from the Anti-Axis Headquarters for East Asia. They scoff at the idea of General MacArthur directing operations for the re-occupation of Burma.

A London dispatch tells of the possibility of General Chiang Kai-shek commanding the anti-Axis forces in East Asia with the assistance of an advisory body composed of American, British, and Dutch admirals and generals.

Meanwhile, the Australian Broadcasting Station has been broadcasting about the likelihood of the appointment of General Bernard L. Montogomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, as commander of the anti-Axis forces in East Asia.

Wooden Shoes for Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, June 20.—Britain will stop the production of shoes from next month, it was announced by the president of the British Shoetraders' Association, according to the Daily Telegraph. The president said that the supply of leather for shoes and soles were very critical and that it could not be avoided that in the future shoes would have to be produced with wooden soles or that used shoes will only be resoled with wood. The shoemakers would have to put up with this fact since England does not hold any stocks of leather worth mentioning for the supplies of the civilian population.

Fierce Air Duels Continue Day and Night in S.Pacific

Both Sides Throwing Their Full Weight in a War of Extermination—But Each Engagement Proves Enemy Is No Match for Japanese

By HIROSHI MASHITA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE.—Dark war clouds still hover above the vast South Pacific areas, and fierce air battles are being fought day and night without interruption. Shall it be called magnificent or shall it be called desolate? With one decisive battle following upon the heels of another, it is a magnificent show of desperate and terrific fighting in which both sides throw in their full aerial strength in a war of extermination. Moreover, since the strategic deployment of the Japanese Forces in the Solomons and Buna sectors, the enemy is attempting a dogged counter-offensive in spite of repeated defeats, by strengthening his air force.

In the face of this enemy counter offensive, the Japanese air forces, continuing their activities in scouting, air battles, and in bombing exploits on enemy positions, are achieving glorious results by crushing the enemy everywhere they meet. However, it goes without saying that behind this great war result, there are the burning fighting spirit, an unbending, iron-like spiritual power, superior scientific knowledge, untold hardships, the strenuous training, and the noble sacrifices of the Japanese Sea Eagles contributing their share toward the achievement.

The present writer, who happened to visit an X X Air Base on the foremost battle-front, has had the opportunity of listening to the heroic stories of the experiences of the Sea Eagles from the officers and men, including the Commander himself. These are related below:

Question: Please tell me, first of all, about the conditions of the enemy air forces in the Solomons, Guadalcanal, New Guinea, and Port Moresby areas.

Battles Increasing

Commander X X: The war with America is not so easy as the war with China. The enemy, too, is waging a systematic war, and the number of pitched battles involving many airplanes is becoming greater. In other words, instead of being individual battles, they are becoming mass battles. Especially is this true of air engagements.

Commander of X X Unit: Though we have struck down the enemy in the Guadalcanal area pretty hard, they seem to be making nothing but false reports about the war results. It seems that the enemy soldiers are allowed a leave once in four weeks, but they never tell the truth to the men coming to renew them. They always report their own side as winning, so the newly arrived enemy soldiers are full of confidence as they believe all the false reports. However, after they have suffered two or three setbacks, they seldom dare to venture an attack on us. Whenever the enemy has more aircraft than we do, their planes challenge us to battle, but as a rule when we take the initiative, they take to their heels, feigning surprise tactics.

Commandant X X: The enemy fliers simply pilot their planes. We have a strong suspicion that they are ordered to go and drop bombs anywhere they want to without being informed about the war situation. In the Port Moresby area hardly any fighter planes challenge us. When we face them, they invariably take to their heels. The enemy in the Guadalcanal area were little better compared with those here.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: Although it is said that the enemy look down upon our battle planes as paper planes, they seldom attack us. When they see our fighter planes protecting our bombers, they never approach us, but when they see us withdraw, they come attacking our bombers.

Enemy Fliers Inferior

Commander of X X Unit: In general the enemy fliers are inferior in their technical skill although we find some among them who are quite good. They seem to be rather good at collaboration. Then they all carry parachutes which they use in bailing out of their planes when they feel that they have no chance. There are many such cases.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: When we made successive raids on Guadalcanal Island about August or September last year, the enemy fighting spirit was quite strong as they seemed to have some new fliers. However, after these fliers experienced the fighting about two or three times, they took to their heels. Therefore, we can tell immediately when the enemy have new fliers with them.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: It was in February this year that the enemy dared a daylight raid on this X X sector. At that time our fliers who were waiting on the ground (they were all young fliers who were facing the enemy for the first time) took to the air all at once, and chased the enemy raiders away in a flash. One might think that the enemy had sent some picked fliers on their first raid, but as it was they were chased away by our youthful fighters.

Question: Please tell me your actual experiences in the battles.

Commandant X X: Petty Officer X X, you better tell about the Battle off Ysabel Island of February 1. That time we sank two enemy cruisers, one of them instantly, one destroyer, and ten torpedo boats.

Second Class Petty Officer X X: I had my eye on the second warship in that battle, and as the plane of the squad leader had already given her a blow, it was easy work to instantly sink her.

Petty Officer X X: On that day, was my maiden battle, but I followed instructions as if it was in course of training. Although I did not know that we sank one of the enemy ships, I was very glad to hear of it afterwards.

Enemy Hide in Clouds

Sub-Lieutenant X X: In that battle 9 Boeing bombers protected by 5 P-39 fighters came flying over this sector. Evidently the enemy planes had come to attack our warships, but seeing us coming up to meet them the P-39 planes hid themselves among the clouds while 5 of the Boeings followed their example. There was nothing for us to do but to pounce upon the remaining Boeings.

Second Petty Officer X X: As soon as our planes took off, the Boeing bombers began to hasten toward Guadalcanal Island. Our fighter planes gave them chase, and after overtaking them in X minutes, we attacked them. Soon we shot down one of them. Then another was down until finally we shot all four of them down. The fight took place at a high altitude at first, but toward the end of the battle we were flying almost on the surface of the ocean. The enemy at first returned fire, but soon they could do nothing but dodge us here and there.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: We were informed afterwards that our comrades on Guadalcanal Island could see this Battle off Ysabel Island plainly, and that they were very happy about our achievements. It is said that even men almost unable to move were brought out to the shore from where they watched us with tears in their eyes. A member of the staff corps who was on Guadalcanal Island at that time told us the same thing, while our comrades who had come back from Guadalcanal Island are talking about that battle even now.

Tell of Oro Attack

Sub-Lieutenant X X: We shall next tell about our attack on Oro Bay in New Guinea. In this attack we sank one large-sized transport, one middle-sized transport, one destroyer, and one scouting vessel. Petty Officer X X, let's hear about it.

Second Class Petty Officer X X: Belonging to an X squad: I had marked a 5,000-ton class transport as my victim, but since an X squad that went before us had her almost sinking, I did not feel quite happy about attacking the ship. It was number X plane of X squad that gave her the first blow. So when the X squad bombed the ship, she was plunging into the sea bow first. By this time there was no return fire from the enemy anti-aircraft guns or the anti-aircraft machine guns However, about 30 enemy fighter planes pounced upon our formation but our guardian fighters shot down about 19 of them while protecting us efficiently.

Commandant X X: That time we must have inflicted great damage on the enemy wharf as we attacked a 8,000-ton class transport which was unloading her freight at the wharf. The enemy radio reported only the damage done to the wharf while hiding that done to the ship. The wharf which we damaged must have been a big one.

Engagement Over Russell

Sub-Lieutenant X X: Coming to the aerial engagement of April 1 over the Russell Islands, in this battle we were trying to destroy a group of enemy bombers and fighters as they often came attacking our foremost airbase in X X area. However, whenever the enemy saw our fighter planes, they did not rise into the air. That was why we carried out a mopping-up operation in the area where we thought the enemy would be guarding. It was a really satisfying battle. In the battle in which I took part the enemy force was composed of about 60 planes including Grumann and Sikorski planes. We shot them down one by one until we had sent 47 of them to the ground. There was hardly any damage done to our planes. We experienced a great satisfaction at our own feats.

Commander of X X Unit: Yes, until that day, fighter planes generally accompanied our bombers on their raids on Guadalcanal and Port Moresby, so that, being hampered by their charges, they had no opportunity of showing their full worth. However, this particular battle having been a duel between two formations of fighter planes, it was a golden opportunity for either side of showing the real fighting power. And looking at the outcome of the battle in which 47 enemy planes were shot down to our 9, we can safely come to the conclusion that that was the difference between the efficiency of the American and Japanese fighter planes. For this reason, all our men are confident of defeating the enemy any time if it were a battle between fighter planes.

Would Pounce on Enemy

Petty Officer X X: At the start of that battle we had maintained an altitude of XX meters while the enemy were flying at an altitude of x x or x x meters. As soon as we sighted an enemy, we would pounce upon it from our superior height and shoot it down. When an X squad in front had finished attacking the enemy, another formation would immediately take up where the other left off. Thus we pounced upon the enemy from all sides in continuous waves. It was like striking at the enemy which had been driven to the bottom of a cone. I saw an enemy pilot bailing out of a burning plane.

Commandant X X: Wasn't everybody happy when we were rewarded with beer and sweets after that battle?

Second Class Petty Officer X X: I saw seven enemy fliers running away with their parachutes shortly after we met in the battle-field.

(To Be Continued)

Nagano, Terauchi, Sugiyama Honored

(Continued from Page 1)

perial Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions.

Field-Marshal Sugiyama

After graduating from the Military Staff College in 1910, Field-Marshal Sugiyama held the posts of Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, War Vice-Minister, Commander of the 12th Division, Director of the Aviation Department, President of the Military Staff College, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Inspector-General of Military Education.

From 1937 to 1938, he was War Minister. He was the Commander of the Imperial Forces in North China from November 1938, to 1939, and War Councilor from 1939 to 1940. He was appointed to his present post of Chief of General Staff in October of 1940.

DE GAULLE MAY QUIT INSURGENT REGIME

Reorganization of Rebel French Army Discussed—General Giraud Given Wider Powers

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Fighting France" faction, is believed likely to secede from the puppet "Committee for the Liberation of France," according to a report from Algiers.

The Committee held an informal meeting yesterday to discuss the reorganization of the rebel French army, as a result of which the commander-in-chief of the rebel army and the chairman of the puppet regime are said to have arrived at the following compromise plan:

(1) The Military Commission headed by General Henri H. Giraud to decide all practical matters relating to the prosecution of war.

(2) The Defense Co-Ordination Commission headed by General Charles de Gaulle to consider reforms in the rebel French army and the civil service.

(3) The Military Commission, however, will supervise the Defense Co-Ordination Commission and General Giraud will concurrently be commander-in-chief of the rebel French army.

While it is thought that this compromise plan has finally settled the difficulties, a report from London says that the headquarters of "Fighting France" issued a statement today announcing that General de Gaulle, not wishing to hamper anti-Axis war efforts, was leaving Algiers for Brazzaville or Beirut. Thus, the puppet Committee is believed likely to split up.

War in Europe Can Be Divided Into 4 Stages

(Continued From Page 1)

cled the German 6th Army at Stalingrad, and the rest advanced with the objective of retaking the Don Basin, succeeding in also retaking the northern half of the Caucasus. Behind the success of the Soviet's winter counter offensive lay of course the start of the German Forces' movement to shorten their lines taking into regard the natural conditions of winter. That factor must not be ignored.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

viets, and in spite of its on-the-surface appearance, contained germs of increased internal conflict. Both America and Britain were staggered by the greatness of their laborers pro-Sovietism, the people's-front-like form of the political situation, and the advance of the leftists, all contributing to the success of the superficial structure of concentration of power for war. In Britain the laborers, led by the leftists, have demanded that a second front be formed and that munitions plants and transportation organs be placed under government ownership. And in America the laborers are demanding that production be increased and more aid be sent to the Soviets. Because these demands are compatible with wartime they have the power to drag along public opinion and the leftists are planning to use this fact to come closer to their political objective.

This advance of the laborers certainly invites an intensification of the struggle between capital and labor. In Britain, because of the law jointly designed by Churchill and Bevin prohibiting labor disputes there are comparatively few clashes developing into open strikes but since the start of the war the number of clashes have been gradually going up. And as Bevin himself has admitted the feeling of slackness, of laying off work, envelops the whole munitions industry. In America, where there is no law preventing disputes, cases such as the recent huge-scale coal strike are cropping up everywhere all the time. Though these cases are clashes surrounding the problem of wages and do not yet go beyond being economic struggles they do, however, imply that they have a explosive character.

Under such domestic conditions the ruling class of Britain and America is endeavoring to win the hearts of the masses by talking what they are planning to do after the war. Things are not yet bad in America where there is no tradition of a political movement of laborers. In Britain the situation is becoming worse and worse every day. The conservatives are on the lookout for a chance to get into power. Already they are complaining about Prime Minister Churchill and critical of the attitude of the Government to the Soviet Union. The main body of the Conservative Party is influenced by Churchill, Eden, and others, who barely maintain their position in the party by enlisting the support of young men affiliated with the party and by giving countenance to the leaders of the Labor Party. Of all groups in Britain the Labor Party is faring badly. It is oppressed by the Conservatives. On the other hand it has to reconcile the radical elements which are getting impatient with the present leadership of the party.

In short, both America and Britain have to contend with domestic forces which are critical of Government policies. Some of these forces are opposed to cooperation with the Soviet Union. Others would have the Government befriend men supporting the popular front. The Communists in the two countries are not strong. But they are not a negligible element, as they are tightening their grip on laborers. The break-up of the International Communist Party is not expected to affect the American and British Communists to any serious extent. While posing to be friendly to the authorities these Communists are secretly planning to dominate the Social Democrats. We are interested to know what the authorities of America and Britain will do in the face of the situation which finds the Laborites under the necessity of abandoning all hope of cooperating with the Communists.

Changes Effected In Navy Personnel

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Second Department of the Planning Board.

Vice-Admiral Soejima hails from Nagasaki Prefecture and is 54 years old. He held the posts of Captain of the warships, Tama and Yakumo, Chief Instructor at the Naval Academy, Chief of Staff at the Yokosuka Naval Station and Chief of the Navy Hydrographical Department.

Port Darwin Foe Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—The Imperial Air Forces mass-raided Port Darwin today and heavily bombed the installations there, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a report from Melbourne.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
アスターハウスホテル
17 WHANGPOO RD. SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr.

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL. 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4324
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room......... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
3, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—30 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of values
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 55,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'42) 3,952,468,200
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
HEAD Office: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
TOKYO Office: Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
177 Branches and 58 Sub-offices Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Kokura, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen, and other business centers.
Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build."
MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.
The First Trust Company Established In Japan
Capital : : : : ¥30,000,000
DEPARTMENTS:
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe Deposit.
Main Office:
[Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo]
Branch Offices:
Hibiya (Tokyo), Koraibashi (Osaka), Hirokoji (Nagoya), Kamigofukucho (Fukuoka), Kawaramachi Shijosagaru (Kyoto), Tokiwa-cho (Yokohama).

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥148,400,000
PRESIDENT,
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Burunei, Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los-Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

2 THAI JOURNALISTS ARRIVING IN CAPITAL

Publicity Director and Chief of Press Association Invited by Information Board

At the invitation of Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Pairot Jaiyanama, Director of Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, are coming to Japan at the end of this month, it was announced by the Board of Information on Monday.

Mr. Jaiyanama and Mr. Panyarachun have for a long time expressed their desire to visit Japan to inspect the local conditions of publicity work. Both of them are important personalities in Thailand.

Mr. Jaiyanama is the brother of the Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Direk Jaiyanama. He is 32 years old. After graduating from the College of Jurisprudence in Thailand, he visited various European countries in 1932 and returned to Thailand in 1939.

He was appointed Assistant Director of the Thai Publicity Bureau and then made the Director, in March of last year succeeding W. Wichit Wathakan, who was appointed Foreign Minister. It is Mr. Jaiyanama who established the Thai Publicity Bureau

Mr. Panyarachun is a graduate of Manchester University. He was made Postmaster-General and was later appointed as Principal of the Peers' School of Thailand. He retired from official life due to illness in 1935.

Mr. Panyarachun founded the Bangkok Chronicle of which he is still president and editor-in-chief. Beside being President of the Thai Press Association, he is Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Director of the Japan-Thailand Association as well as President of the Nikorn and Supab Satri newspapers.

Both of these visitors will stay in Tokyo for about two weeks visiting various places and then will go to the Kansai district where they will stay for about one week. While in Tokyo, they will give an interview to foreign correspondents.

BRITISH PLOT IN AFRICA VIEWED BY KING'S VISIT

German Quarters See Division Of Rebel French Territories Among Anglo-Saxons

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 19.—The British King's stay in North Africa will certainly not be without political importance, it is opined by German political quarters.

Tunisia and Algeria have made the acquaintance of their new ruler the same as Morocco had done several months ago on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit to Casablanca.

In the opinion of these quarters, King George's visit is sealing the division of French North Africa among the Anglo-Saxon Powers of invasion. Just as President Roosevelt gave a luncheon in Casablanca in honor of the Sultan of Morocco, the King of England invited General Charles de Gaulle as well as the native prince of Algeria and Tunisia for dinner. It was noted in Berlin with interest that apart from General de Gaulle, no Frenchman played any official part during the King's visit.

Special to the Nippon Times

PARIS, June 18.—The Petit Parisien commenting upon the British King's visit in French North Africa recalls the fact that this visit coincides with the third annual return of the day on which Prime Minister Winston Churchill had proposed in the hour of France's defeat to establish a Franco-British union of common citizenship.

"Henceforth, however Churchill had robbed one colony after the other from France," said the journal. "Today King George was sanctioning this robbery by his personal presence thus characterizing the attitude of those Frenchmen who had become disloyal to their oath as treason."

"The French ex-generals who had broken their promise might present themselves to the British King but they were not entitled to speak on behalf of the Frenchmen or interpret their attitude as patriotism. Really free Frenchmen were not in the service of a British King whose throne was stained with the blood of the French soldiers, French sailors, French airmen and French peasants and workmen."

Todt Has 1,000,000 Members

BERLIN.—The "Organization Todt," which comprises all workers employed on the fronts of the German Armed Forces, now numbers almost 1,000,000 men, according to a special report carried by the Voelkischer Beobachter.

To Promote Friendship

Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, and Abbot Koji Kibe, Chief of the Japanese Friendship Buddhist Mission to Thailand, exchanged words on Monday at the Imperial Hotel, where the send-off banquet for the Mission was held.

STUDENT CORPS SET TO HELP COLONIZERS

Will Go to Manchoukuo to Assist in Realizing Increased Production

In order to meet fully the demand for increased agricultural production, further development of Manchoukuo is an urgent problem. For the purpose of simplifying and rationalizing daily living in accordance with the climatical and natural features of Manchoukuo, a group of 30 students of the Nippon Women's College will be dispatched to the Japanese colonies in Manchoukuo this summer, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In view of the fact that women colonizers in Manchoukuo work on farms side by side with the men, housework must be simplified, so that they will be able to do their housework and help on farms.

In this connection, Dr. Yoshihito Teruoka, head of the Manchoukuo Development Science Laboratory, conferred with Mrs. Hideko Inoue, President of the Nippon Women's College. The conference resulted in the organization of the Volunteer Corps to facilitate living conditions in Japanese Colonies in Manchoukuo. The corps will be comprised of 30 students now enrolled in the Household Science Course.

The party, headed by President Inoue and Professor Hiroshi Ohashi, head of the Household Science Course of the Nippon Women's College, is scheduled to leave Tokyo early in July to offer their services to the colonization corps at Hsiacheng, Kirin Province. Upon their arrival the party will be divided into 15 corps, each to be allotted to one colony.

During their one-month stay, the students will make improvements in every branch of daily living, including the sewing of children's and women's dresses, preparing various kinds of dishes suitable for children, and others. All their knowledge will be fully utilized to conduct experiments for the simplification of daily living in accordance with general conditions.

This enterprise will be financially supported by the Manchoukuo Development General Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and by the Manchoukuo General Affairs Bureau.

Regarding the projected enterprise President Inoue declared: "The Volunteer Corps to be shortly organized, has the purpose of rationalizing daily living thus enabling the colonizers to show their full capacity in production, and of adjusting their lives in accordance with the natural features of Manchoukuo. At present the colonizers are merely replanting their former mode of life in an entirely different environment. They do not utilize the soil of Manchoukuo to their full advantage. I expect a great deal from the students in improving conditions."

Dr. Teruoka remarked, "The mission of the Volunteer Corps is not only to offer service but to construct model households in each colony. I am glad that more than twice the limited number of applicants applied for the Corps."

FRIENDSHIP MISSION TO THAILAND STARTS

Jaiyanama Declares Dispatch Of Buddhist Group Under Kibe Will Strengthen Bonds

A send-off banquet for the Japanese Friendship Buddhist Mission to Thailand under Chief Abbot Baron Koji Kibe, was held at the Imperial Hotel yesterday, in the presence of political, military and civil dignitaries.

Following the addresses of Education Vice-Minister Toyosaburo Kikuchi and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo said:

"An amicable relation has existed between Japan and Thailand for the past several centuries. The part that Buddhism played in promoting and preserving this relation cannot be overlooked.

"This dispatch of a religious friendship mission to Thailand, and the presentation of the ashes of Buddha from Thailand to Japan will be a vigorous stimulation for the promotion of international goodwill."

After conclusion of the banquet, the party of four, under Baron Kibe, immediately proceeded to Tokyo Station, and left on the 3 p.m. special express for their mission.

Churchill Exposed

LISBON.—Commenting on Churchill's speech before the United States Congress in Washington, United States shipping magnate Henry Kayser ironically declared that every American could well believe in the honesty with which Churchill had demanded an offensive in the Pacific. In explanation, Mr. Kayser pointed out that Churchill undoubtedly wished to reconquer Malacca where most of his family's fortunes were invested in rubber plantations.

Repatriation of Germans

BERLIN.—The number of German nationals repatriated from the eastern and southeastern regions of Europe increased to 806,000 by the end of last year, it was revealed here.

U.S. AIMS TO CONTROL MARKETS OF WORLD

Wilhelmstrasse Says Lehmann Plan Means International Monopoly of Trade, Industry

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 20.—Describing the purpose and work of the "Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Organization" former Governor of New York Herbert Lehmann, stated that after the war the United States would need the markets of the whole world in order to avoid an economic crisis, according to Reuter. By the necessary repair, relief and rehabilitation measures, the peoples of Europe and Asia would be offered the opportunity of becoming the buyers of American goods. The Americans, however, should not misunderstand the idea of such a relief action. After the first world war such relief had not been given as a gift to the European nations. If the respective governments had money or credits at their disposal they had been requested to pay for what they needed from the United States.

Wilhelmstrasse circles declared that beyond doubt Lehmann's "foreign relief and rehabilitation operation" meant nothing but the extension of the American plan to control the trade and industry of the whole world, which plan had already been revealed by the Lend-Lease system.

The brutal American plutocracy was solely endeavoring to gain the markets for American goods without considering the interests of the other nations and continents. The world was meant to be flooded with American goods which, however, would not be given as gifts but as loans so that the nations concerned would for ever be dependent on the United States.

No Need for U.S. Help

As far as Europe was concerned, the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, it would not be in need of such assistance after the war, nor would it ever accept such help for Europe did not want to become politically or economically dependent on Washington but intended to exist by its means. It will, in fact, hardly be known that the European continents is producing considerably larger quantities of foodstuffs than the United States.

The average production of continental Europe including the occupied Russian districts amounts to 150,000,000 tons of grain 5,000,000 tons of meat, 7,500,000 tons of sugar and 157,000,000 tons of potatoes. Compared with the American production which amounts to 115,000,000 tons of grain, 8,000,000 tons of meat, 2,000,0000 tons of sugar and only 12,000,000 tons of potatoes Europe's production is higher. As regards cattle, the European continent, including the occupied Russian districts, possesses 30,000,000 horses, compared with 50,000,000 horses in the United States, 155,000,000 of horned cattle compared with 77,000,000 only in the latter and 90,000,000 pigs to the 60,000,000 in the United States.

The materialization of Mr. Lehmann's intentions would lead to a tremendous impoverishment of Europe. In the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, Europe, at the end of this war, will be faced with the same problem as regards markets as the United States. These markets, however, will be found in Europe itself so that the European nations will not need to make imperialistic plans regarding the conquest of overseas markets.

ENHANCING WAR SPIRIT

Exhibitions of Pictures of War Heroes to Start Tomorrow

To further enhance the fighting spirit of the Japanese people, portable pictorial exhibitions of some 30 photographs and paintings depicting the gallant and glorious ends of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the Heroes of Attu Island, will be displayed in turn from tomorrow to the end of this month at six places in the capital.

The exhibition, which has been named "Follow the Loyal Spirits," will be displayed as follows:

June 23-24—Intersection at Hibiya
" 25-26—Sukiyabashi Park
" 27 —Asakusa Park
" 28 —Uyeno Park
" 29 —Front of Shinjuku Keio Station
" 30 —Front of Shibuya Station.

Rear-Admiral Dies

Rear-Admiral Seiki Nakamura, 72, died of illness at 10:30 p.m. Sunday at his Kichijoji home. The deceased graduated from the Naval Academy in 1893, and was promoted to his latest rank in 1919. During his career, he served as Chief of the Port Arthur division of the General Staff, commander aboard the Chitose and the Kirishima, and commander of the Fifth Battle Squadron of the Imperial Fleet.

RELIGIOUS MUSIC BODY IS FORMED FOR SPHERE

Comprises Buddhist, Shintoist, Christian and Mohammedan Musicians

Ardently desiring to realize better understanding among different races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through music the Asia Development Religious Music Cooperative Society comprising Buddhist, Shintoist, Christian, and Mohammedan religious musicians was newly inaugurated by the Asia Development Religious Federation at the ceremony held at the great conference hall of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Monday at 10 a.m., reports Domei.

The ceremony was attended by some 100 representing the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Education Ministries and by other government authorities concerned. Takamasa Mitsui, Chairman of the Asia Development Religious Federation was elected President of the newly-inaugurated Society. After taking vow to exert its utmost in carrying out its entrusted mission, followed by several congratulatory addresses, the ceremony came to a close at noon.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, wishes to work for single foreigner, Tokyo or summer resort. Reply to Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wants situation, Tokyo or anywhere in Japan. Any other domestic work also acceptable. Box 90, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks immediate position. Write Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED girl typist with knowledge of shorthand desires position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 732, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

MECHANICAL engineer, English spoken, seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED position by Japanese man as interpreter, stenography (Gregg) and typewriting, urgently in Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama or overseas, preferably in foreign firm or office. Kindly write to Box 1525, Nippon Times, Osaka.

WELL-EDUCATED middle-aged Japanese, English spoken, seeks position; work 2 or 3 days weekly acceptable; can tutor Japanese. Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

COMPLETELY furnished foreign flat, two large rooms, convenient location in Meguro, for rent during summer. Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural

YAMANAKA lodge at reasonable rate. Apply Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA summer house, small and near Machi. Offers to Box 86, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

UNFURNISHED house, medium size, foreign style, preferably with small garden, wanted immediately by single foreign diplomat. Reply to Akasaka 48-1018.

Board, Lodging Wanted

ROOM wanted in foreign family by student willing to do any work in exchange, with good knowledge of English and German. Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI—Two-storied modern foreign house with ground, central heating, hot and cold water, gas. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ELECTROLUX refrigerator, working on kerosene, therefore specially suited for places without electricity or gas. Write Box 730, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign funiture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4420.

LEATHER portfolio with zipper wanted immediately, of any size. Also shoes with rubber sole. Write to K. Ozawa, 788 Yoyogi Honmachi, Shibuya-ku.

USED phonographs and records—now bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

KARUIZAWA. Instruction for foreign children (9-18) according to plans of European high schools. Small individual groups, also single courses. Summer term: July 1st till September 30th. Ask for details and references. Dr. K. Kindermann, 1 Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo; from June 28th at 1122 Karuizawa, near the Tennis Court.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3853, 2683.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2800.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi, 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
(New Hospital Department)
No. 12 [illegible], Azabu, Tokyo
K. W. AMANO, M.D., D.Sc.
Ear, Nose and Throat
F. T. AMANO, A.B., M.D.
Women's and Children's Diseases
Hours: 9 to 12 noon. 2 to 4 p.m.
(PHONE: 48-[illegible])

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0626

Trunks & Suit Cases
SUZUKI CO.
Corner, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Shiba-ku
Formerly Corner, Sakurada-hongo-cho
Phone Ginza 57-0360

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 785
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon. 3140

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION
MERCHANT
ESTABLISHED 1876
62 Yamashita-cho,
Yokohama

Olympic
GRILL
LUXURIOUS DINING-ROOM
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE
VARIED AND DELICIOUS CUISINE

Tiffin ¥2.25
Supper .... ¥3.00—¥4.00
Our Stores are Closed on 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Every Month.
1, 2-CHOME, GINZA TEL. (56) 5532, 8440
Yokohama (Beside the Yoshida Bridge)—Tel. Chojamachi 6320, 5787

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—[illegible]

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Masda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 135[illegible] 5657

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 68, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943

Military Rule for India

General Sir Archibald Wavell has been appointed Viceroy of India. The elevation of the commander-in-chief of the British forces in India to the position of Viceroy, particularly of a man like Wavell who has notoriously advocated a strong policy of military suppression of the native population, is pregnant with meaning.

It is a sure sign that things are turning out badly for the British in India, despite the tight embargo which the British authorities have clamped down on all news from that country. It means that the British have, at least for the time being, despaired of the attempt to bribe and cajole the Indians into submission and have now been forced to resort to undisguised military coercion to maintain their control over the revolt-seething country. It may also be a sign of the increasing desperation of the British over the military situation along the Burmese border where Wavell's forces have recently received a severe set-back at the hands of the Japanese, a set-back which the defeated commander, with his new powers as Viceroy, will undoubtedly try to retrieve by forcibly exacting the unwilling support of the Indian people to his war efforts.

The appointment of this avowed advocate of the iron hand exposes the real attitude of the British. All their pretensions of reasoning with the Indians have been proved to be nothing more than a hoax to trick the Indians into remaining docile. As soon as the policy of trickery seemed to fail, the British have shown no hesitancy in resorting to military intimidation. There has thus, obviously, never been any room for reasoning or negotiation. The British were willing to pretend to negotiate only if the complete prevalence of their point of view as the final outcome could be assured in advance. As soon as it became evident that such an outcome could not be assured, the British have fallen back on military rule to force their desired outcome.

Regardless of who happens to be pushed forward at any particular time, whether it be pretended negotiators like the ineffective Marquess of Linlithgow and the sporadically intervening Sir Stafford Cripps or whether it be avowed exponents of naked force like Wavell, the basic attitude of the British does not change. Evidence of that truth is to be seen in the fact that L. S. Amery continues to shape the policy as Secretary of State for India. A change of Viceroys means no change in the formulation of policy at its source; at most it means only a change of tactics to attain the unchanging goal. And that goal certainly is not an understanding with the Indians nor a recognition of their point of view, but only a complete though perhaps disguised submission to British domination.

The more honest of the British themselves well understand this fact, as witnessed by the admission of the News Chronicle that "the first step toward ending the Indian deadlock is to substitute for L. S. Amery someone who has a more sympathetic understanding of the mind of India." But the fact that such a person is not substituted for Amery and that on the contrary the change in Viceroys is in the direction of even stiffer intractability, shows that the British Government has no desire for understanding with the Indians but only a stubborn determination to force their submission.

The appointment of Wavell, therefore, is not only a British admission of their failure to satisfy the Indians. It is at the same time a cause for even greater dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians. By making clear more than ever the utter unacceptability of the British position, it should serve as a signal for the intensification of the Indians' efforts to rid their land of the British tyrants. With the British themselves thus openly demonstrating that they have no intention of making any concession or compromise, what choice can there be for the Indians except to fight for their complete and immediate independence likewise without condition or compromise?

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

When I had thrust the great world unnoticed behind the bars of my office habit I developed in me the belief that I was indispensable. Of the many means by which Nature exacts work from man, this pride is one of the most efficient. Those who work for money, work only to the extent of their wages, up to a definite point, beyond which they would count it a loss to work. But those whose pride impels them to work, they have no rest; even over-time work is not felt as a loss by them.

So busy used I to be under the belief that I was indispensable, that I hardly dared to wink. My doctor now and again would warn me, saying: "Stop, take it easy." But I would reply: "How will things go on if I stop?" Just then my health failed me, the wheels of my car broke down and it came to a stop beneath this window. From here I looked out upon the limitless space. There I saw whirling the numberless flashing wheels of the triumphal chariot of time,—no dust raised, no din, not even a scratch left on the roadway. On a sudden I came to myself. I clearly perceived that things could get along without me. There was no sign that those wheels would stop, or drag the least bit, for lack of anyone in particular.

But is this to be admitted so easily as all that! Even if I admit it in words, my mind refuses assent. If it be really quite the same whether I go or stay, how then did my pride of self find a place in the universe, even for a moment? On what could it have taken its stand? Amidst all the plentifulness with which space and time are teeming, it was nevertheless not possible to leave out this self of mine. The fact that I am indispensable is proved by the fact that I am.

* * *

Spiritual life is the emancipation of consciousness. Through it we find immediate response of soul everywhere. Before we attain this life, we see men through the medium of self-interest, prejudice or classification, because of the perpetual remoteness around us which we cannot cross over. When the veil is removed, we not only see the fleeting forms of the world, but come close to its eternal being, which is ineffable beauty. Some seek for the evidence of spiritual truth in the outside world. In this quest one may stumble upon ghosts or some super-sensual phenomenon of nature, but these do not lead us to spiritual truth, as new words in a dictionary do not give us literature.

* * *

Today is the special day of the yearly festival of our asram, and we must make time to realize in the heart of this place the truth which is beauty. And for this we have lighted our lamps. In the morning, the sun came out brightly; in the dusk the stars held up their lights. But these were not sufficient for us. Until we light our own little lamps, the world of lights in the sky is in vain, and unless we make our own preparations, the great wealth of the world preparations remains waiting like a lute for the finger touch.

* * *

I need have no anxiety about the world of nature. The sun does not wait to be trimmed by me. But from the early morning all my thoughts are occupied by this little world of my self. Its importance is owing to the fact that I have a world given to me which is mine. It is great because I have the power to make it worthy of its relationship with me; it is great, because by its help I can offer my own hospitality to the God of all the world.

* * *

In our everyday world we live in poverty; our resources have to be husbanded with care; our strength becomes exhausted, and we come to our God as beggars for our joy of life. On festival days, we display our wealth and say to Him that we are even as He is; and we are not afraid to spend. This is the day when we bring to Him our own gift of joy. For we truly meet God, when we come to Him with our offerings and not with our wants.

A Year Ago Today

June 22, 1942

Following the furious attack yesterday on military installations on Vancouver Island, off the coast of Canada, Japanese submarines appeared off the coast of Oregon and staged daring cannonading attacks on important United States military establishments, situated near Port Brown and West Port located at the mouth of the Columbia River between midnight of June 21 and the morning of June 22. The cannonading was carried out in two successive attacks, blasting huge military establishments and throwing the entire west coast of the United States into a terror-stricken turmoil.

* * *

Storming deep into the steep mountainous regions to the south of Wuyi, Chekiang Province, amidst a rain of bullets, fresh Japanese Units advanced today to a point 40 kilometers south of the line between Fengshuchien and Chinlungshan.

* * *

Japanese planes in China today attacked Lishui, only remaining important air base which could be used by the Chungking forces in Chekiang Province. Extensive damage was caused to military objectives on and in the neighborhood of the airfield.

* * *

Testifying to the extreme shortage of bottoms and the inability of the United States to fulfil its promises to the South American countries, only two United States vessels with a total of 7,700 tons, called at Argentine ports during the month of May.

* * *

Commenting upon the meeting between Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in the United States, Spokesman of the Board of Information Tomokazu Hori declared that it serves only to indicate that the once proud British Empire upon which "the sun never sets," is now forever gone, during the conference at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents today.

DEVELOPMENT OF SEA WARFARE SURVEYED FROM HISTORIC ANGLE

Advancement of Submarines and Aircraft Is Unique And Epochal in Annals of Navy

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part I

Every one will agree that, in a broad sense, modern war is naval war. This is not to say that war on land has lost its significance. Neither should the priority of the development of land warfare mislead one to think that naval warfare is an extension of, or is subordinate to, land fighting. To think so would be to lose sight of the significance of naval warfare.

Over 100 naval wars were fought in the East and West in the 2,440 years from the dawn of history up to World War I. As the history of war in the West during these centuries has passed through the stages of primitive struggle, ancient autocratic war, medieval feudalistic war, modern commercial war and capitalistic war, so has naval warfare gone through notable transformations along with advancement in seacraft and war arms and fluctuations in the essential character of war. And today combats of unprecedented magnitude are in progress on the seven seas of the world.

Struggle on land, at sea and in the air by the mobilization of every weapon that man's brains can turn out—such is the spectacle of modern war. The theater of naval war has extended from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and then to the Pacific. But the importance of war at sea lies not so much in its scale or the size of the arena as in its decisiveness.

Only Commercial Expansion

In 1,500 B.C. or so, the Phoenicians already conquered the whole of the Mediterranean and reached the Gibraltar Strait. But the conquest amounted to no more than commercial expansion. It was by no means a large-scale colonization activity or full-fledged mastery of the sea by military action.

Then the Greeks, having learned navigation from the Phoenicians, overran the Mediterranean in about 630 B.C., acquired colonies and turned that ocean into a route to the colonies. In this situation, the outbreak of a naval war was thought inevitable in about 500 B.C.

Also unavoidable was rivalry between Persia, then a "Have" country and self-appointed master of the Orient, and "Have not" but ambitious Greece. This rivalry led to the Battle of Lade in 497 B.C., the first naval battle in history.

After there had been two battles, a fierce engagement took place between the Greek and Persian fleets, as the result of which invasion of Europe by the Persians was checked. This was a significant event in the naval annals.

In 405 B.C., the then invincible Athenian fleet was annihilated following ten combats, and the Greek navy, after crushing the Spartan armada, held sway over the Mediterranean for a century.

By the victory in the Battle of Economus, Rome felled Carthage beyond recovery. The Battle of Actium between the Roman and Egyptian fleets in 31 B.C. was the last naval engagement to take place before B.C.

The retarded development of sea warfare to that of land warfare is proved by the fact that ancient naval operations consisted in obstructing the transport of land troops and counter-obstructions. Ancient naval operations were, so to speak, land fight transferred to the sea, a means to help in, or an extension of, land war.

Attacked Coast Lines

Naturally, in any age, belligerent nations had a strong desire to attack the enemy coast lines to satisfy their irrestible lust for victory and conquest. From ancient times, therefore, naval battles have been restricted to the coast line. For a navy to prove its efficiency was to attack the enemy coast lines first of all and protect the home coasts.

It is no matter for wonder that, in the row-boat navy age, coastal operations were emphasized as the goal of sea warfare; close connection with war on land and concentration on coastal operations were the salient features of naval warfare in that age.

Even in that age, however, those who secured the mastery of the sea automatically made expansion and long remained rich and powerful, while those who lost sea power dropped out sooner or later after holding sway for a time. History clearly shows this. For instance, the Phoenicians held sway over the Mediterranean for 1,200 years; Carthage, with its navy, for 1,500 years. Arabia retained dominancy for 500 years, while the Charlemagne Empire lasted only two generations. Genoa's heyday lasted 400 years, and Venice remained powerful for six centuries. The two Mongolian Empires of those days each remained in existence only 100 years. They emerged like a wind and disappeared like a wind, leaving nothing behind.

In those days, the importance of sea power was yet to be recognized by belligerent nations, who little thought of utilizing it to any great extent. It would, therefore, be wrong to attach importance to the influence of sea power in those days. There were cases where as many as 4,000 ships were mobilized by one belligerent country, but they were galleys not over 40 meters long with square sails, while the battle grounds were in bays, in inland seas, or around such land objects as straits, capes and islands. The war arms used were rams and a sort of ladder by which to jump into enemy craft. The object of naval tactics was either to block the enemy's transportation routes or to create obstructions around the enemy's landing points. The sea was, in those days, rather an obstacle separating one nation from another. It can be said that not until about 1,000 A.D. did a naval battle of decisive character take place.

Were Mere Skirmishes

Coming down to the medieval age, we find that there were sea activities, such as the expansion and aggression by the Vikings and the Normans, the activities of the Hanseatic League and the Crusaders, the rise to prosperity of Venice and Genoa, the rise of Turkish shipping, Dutch marine trade, etc. But fights on the seas were all skirmishes and their issues far from influenced sea power.

It was after the so-called age of discoveries (1400-1600) that oceans became the most important routes on the globe. The small-scale medieval struggle for sea power between the Germans and Romans was followed by the Anglo-Spanish war for the mastery of the seas of the world, with the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Oceans as its theater.

Even in the West, wars under national flags on the wide ocean with the object of marine expansion are of comparatively recent origin. With one or two exceptions, all was quiet on the sea for the first 15 centuries of the Christian era. It was after the growth of overseas trade at the beginning of the 17th century, the introduction of large-type seacraft, the invention of the steam-engine and the navies of the world became ocean-worthy that naval battles came to be fought on the high seas.

Yet even in those days the principle object of naval warfare was either to help in land wars for territorial acquisition or to protect trade. The well-known invincible armada of Spain, for instance, was organized under the necessity for joint land-sea operations by which to blockade Britain and place Europe under subjection to Spain. It was the legacy of the time-honored conception, held until the Battle of Lepanto, that naval warfare was synonymous with the challenge of sea power to land power.

The sailboat navy suffered from uncertainty of mobility. The newly emerged steam-engine was circumscribed in its action by the problem of fuel supplies. Fuel supplies necessitated the establishment of suitable bases. The naval base question thus became very important, and geography came to claim first consideration in naval strategy.

Is Barometer of Power

Any rising State has, in all branches of its activity, special circumstances impelling advance to the sea. The time when the inherent resources of a State have become inadequate to support national activities marks the beginning of advance to the sea. There is no country which was ordained by geographical conditions alone to be seafaring. In this sense, it is correct to say that naval strength is a barometer of the power of a State.

It is not surprising that the island country of Britain, which is considered and considers itself an ocean country, remained indifferent to naval questions for several centuries. Britain went out to sea when Walter Raleigh's farsighted views opened her eyes to the importance of sea power to her national destiny. Other countries followed British suit in naval expansion, and here naval strength came to have unique significance and value, the acquisition of sea power becoming the goal of naval warfare.

The naval battles of the 18th century totalled 29, of which 26 were Anglo-French struggles for supremacy. Britain who, successively, had defeated Spain and driven away Dutch influence on the sea, emerged victorious in the Battle of the Nile of 1798. This victory was a prelude to the eradication of French maritime influence.

Only nine naval wars were fought in the 19th century. The early part of that century was the era of sailboat battles. The latter half of it saw the debut of iron steam propelled navies.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

After Hirata's Death

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

The Imperial honors which were posthumously heaped on Atsutane's name, were extended not only to his children but to his children's children and his surviving pupils. With Tetsutane's appointment as councillor of Shingi-kan, many of his disciples were given high preferment in the Government. When some years later Tetsutane resigned his post of lecturer to the Meiji Tenno, his son, Nobutane, was installed in his place. This latter died rather early in 1872 in his 44th year, so Tetsutane had to adopt a son and heir from among his promising pupils, even as his father had adopted him, to carry on the family name and the honorable tradition of Hirata learning.

In 1879 Tetsutane received another signal distinction; he was vested with the extraordinary title of "Dai-kyosei," while many of his pupils, already installed in Government offices, were raised in rank and position, not a few attaining the Ministerial importance. Tetsutane lived to the honorable age of 81, dying in October, 1882, surviving his father by 40 years.

Four Generations of Scholars

Still more blessed in point of long life was Atsutane's wife, Orise II, who was thought to be dying a few years before her husband's death. This lady of delicate health survived Atsutane by 43 years, to see not only his son and grandson reap golden harvests of which her husband had sown the seeds in sweat and tears but this "hermit" empire of Japan fast growing into one of the foremost modern nations of the world. She was in the extreme old age of 94 when she died in May, 1885, and then her historic name passed to Ochiye, wife of Tetsutane, or the only surviving daughter of the great man, about whose March dolls the impecunious "fire-doctor" was so much worried once upon a time. Orise III lived till 1888, dying in her 85th year. The legal offspring of Tetsutane and Orise III continue to thrive, we understand, in Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, maintaining the high tradition of Hirata learning as well as the famous family name.

Rich and abundant, almost fabulous, as was the fruit borne by Hirata's nationalist Shinto propaganda, we cannot but remember that more than a century—nearly two centuries—had passed since the first seeds of the revival of ancient learning were sown by men like Kada Azumamaro (1668-1736) whose great dream of founding a school of national learning, as against that of Chinese classics, was never realized.

Four generations of great scholars—Kada, Kamo, Moto-ori, Hirata—each with his numerous diligent following, had to pass before a full glorious crop was harvested in the Meiji tra. Such a period may appear to some a long space to traverse, but others, taking a more philosophic view, may think it but a twinkling in the endless story of this blessed land. But there is this unescapable reflection that Providence, if there is one, has a certain inveterate method of carrying out its plans: it asks not a few but many persons, and a pretty long time into the bargain to accomplish any worthwhile scheme, be it the building of a system of thought or an empire or even the undoing of it.

An Enigma

The life of an exceptional man nearly always contains some vexed question marks about which you would have liked to ask him personally, if such a thing were possible, that of Hirata no exception. One of them is in his "swan song"—the verse already quoted—in which he regrets that he "has been able to do none of the things he would have wished to for the Kami." The term Kami was written in kana (Japanese syllabary) so that it may be taken either for "Gods" or for "higher," "superior," "my Lord," etc. If he had taken the trouble of using Chinese characters, we would have been spared all this vain speculation. As it is, we are left in some doubt as to the precise meaning of his last poem.

Hirata who had done so much for the deities could not with strict veracity have said he had done not a thing for the Gods. On the other hand, it is argued, considering the peculiar circumstances under which he came home, he must have cherished a grateful, even loyal, sentiment toward the chief of his clan, Lord Satake, who in his own way had done what he could to help Hirata in his adversity. Many men, when dying, we are told, think differently from what they do when in active life or in full health; their thought may hark back to the days of childhood, to their father or mother, long since dead, whom they loved as little children. Thus a man in Hirata's position might well have expressed his poignant regret in his last days that he had been unable to return his debt of gratitude to the Lord of his province which he had deserted in his youth and to which he now returned to bury his old bones, especially as he reflected on the cumulative obligations which his forefathers had owed to the clan for generations in the past. Thus analyzed, the meaning of his "Kami" in this context becomes somewhat contestable, though in the majority of popular books on Hirata it is represented by the Chinese character signifying "Gods."

Eternal Puzzle

Why should we bother about such a matter? It makes or ought to make, no difference to us, whether the term means one thing or the other or even both, you may say. The enigma must remain for ever an enigma, unless Hirata could be summoned from the shades to re-write his poem. I have alluded to it as I had a cynical sort of suspicion that Hirata himself was probably not quite clear on the subject.

Western writers when treating of things Japanese have often said that Kami is not the same as God by which is meant the "creator of heaven and earth, omnipotent, omniscient, etc., as if they had a definite conception of Godhead. A little reading in their theology will convince us, however, that their conceptions about God are not so uniform or definitive as they are supposed to be. If, for instance, you asked them to make a pictorial representation of God, they would most probably draw a picture very much like a human being, resembling perhaps their own countrymen, but certainly not a frog, a scarecrow or a hippopotamus.

As God created men in His image, so also will men depict Him in their own! Thus, when they allege they are thinking of God, they are in truth only thinking of some superior or idealized person, or the nearest approach to perfect man they are capable of conceiving; and conversely, when they allege they are considering the highest type of men like a saint or martyr, they are unconsciously contemplating such attributes as the Deity is made of. All the discourses and disquisitions indulged in on the qualities of God and Man since immemorial times tend to prove that the demarcation line between divinity and humanity is not very clear. In this country no man has ever pretended or presumed to give a definitive meaning to Kami. It is a word of deep, wide, subtle implications, and we may surmise that Hirata with his shrewd penetrating brains had deliberately preferred to use Japanese kana with its wondrous latitude, instead of circumscribed Chinese ideography, when musing upon so mystical a subject as Kami.

(End)

ADVENT OF JAPANESE INCREASES POPULARITY OF DRAMA IN MALAI

Dramatic Entertainment Exerts Strong Appeal Among Malaian, Chinese, Indian Inhabitants

By HIDEO KOIDE
(From the Shinjo-en)

Several months have already passed since the smoke of battle lifted from the Malai Peninsula and left the people free to return to their normal activities and peaceful avocations once more. Now, secure in the protection of the mighty Japanese Forces, freed for ever from the oppressive hand of the British tyrant, the inhabitants of the so recently war-ravaged peninsula are again able to enjoy the lighter side of life. Places of amusement are being re-opened everywhere.

With the lights of motion picture houses and theaters twinkling in all the cities again the black-outs already seem like a half-forgotten nightmare. Indeed with the complete restoration of peace there is not even a village, be it ever so small, throughout the Peninsula, that cannot now boast at least one play-house or motion picture theater, and dramatic performances catering to the tastes of all three major racial groups, the light-hearted native Malai, the hard-working practical Chinese, and the philosophical Indian, are alike playing to full houses everywhere.

The Malai Drama

The drama that most appeals to the native Malais, with their innate love of music, is more akin to operetta than to the drama proper, and many light opera companies tour the Peninsula. The best known is the "Bolero" Opera Company whose headquarters are in a small town near Malacca. A peculiar feature of the activities of this troupe is that all its fifty-odd members make cigarettes as a side line. All of them,, not excluding the stage manager and proprietor, roll cigarettes in full view of the public during the intervals and sell them, not only to the audience but also to passers-by in the street. The writer remembers with enjoyment a cigarette that the manager offered him on the streets of Malacca one day. It was made by the manager's own hands and was much better than most cigarettes obtainable in that town.

In Shonan Island itself there are two Malai light opera companies. The best-known, the Dein Opera troupe is run by a man named Dein, the performers all being members of his family or near relatives. Dein himself is the leading actor and his wife, Tesi, the primadonna. They are, however, no longer young and have lost much of their earlier popularity. Their golden-voiced, nine-year old daughter is now the rising star of the company. Her childish innocence and exotic Japanese accent add particular charm to her singing when she delights her audiences with Japanese songs such as "Kojo no Tsuki," "Akatsuki ni Inoru" or "Umi Yukaba," and never fail to draw enthusiastic applause from the delighted Japanese soldiers when she makes comfort rounds of the army hospitals. The writer, who happened to be in an army hospital one day when she was singing for the soldiers, was moved to tears to hear the tender sentiments of his far-off home country given echo in this distant island by this charming child.

The other Malai Operetta Company in Shonon Island is the Sinar-Timur troupe. This Company approaches closer to true drama as it gives more importance to the plot itself, rather than making singing the main attraction. Its leading player is a 17-year old girl named Momo, a round-faced, plump but cute young lady with a somewhat uncultivated voice. She, and the other twenty-five singers in the troupe, are all eagerly learning old Japanese songs from some gramophone records they procured somewhere.

companiments do not do their personal charms more justice. They used to dance to American jazz rhythms. Now jazz is out of favor and they prefer more classic music, Schubert's "Military March" being a favorite.

Nevertheless, classic or modern, the borrowed strains of Western music do not suit their Oriental style and the performances of genuine Chinese dances such as "The Lofty Phoenix and the Flowered Drum," to the accompaniment of purely Chinese melodies, set off their natural talents to much greater advantage. One seventeen-year old member of the troupe Yun Yun (which means Etcetera) is neither a good singer nor dancer. She, however has another talent. She is said to have mastered Japanese "katakana" within four days, but hiragana she thinks is pretty "tough."

Chinese puppet shows dedicated to the gods, supported by donations from local shop-keepers, can also be seen in the precincts of Chinese temples. Sometimes they are given in open lots on the top of box carts something like the magic lantern shows that were once so popular in Japan. These shows are quite primitive and crude. The manipulation of the dolls too is clumsy, in no way comparable to the skilful handling of puppets by Japanese experts such as Magosaburo Yuki. Nevertheless some of the scenes of old China, where ancient crones sit cross-legged spinning and gossiping are not without interest.

Indian Drama

The third major population group in the Malai Peninsula, the Indians, much prefer motion picture shows to legitimate drama, and of motion picture productions definitely prefer Indian "movies" to American. As a result of this marked predilection there are only two Indian dramatic companies in the whole of the Malai Peninsula.

Certain similarities between the Indian and the Malaian dramas can be noted. Both are more in the nature of light opera, both are characterized by the interspersion of racy comic interludes. But the Indians, a maturer people, do not get worked up to anything like the wild pitch of hilarious excitement over their shows as do the Malaians. Moreover Indian dramas almost invariably include some religious theme, as befits the entertainment of a people with such a strong inclination to religion and mysticism as the Indians, and hymns in praise of the gods are a feature of every program. These hymns of praise are very similar in melody to the Indian love songs and to one ignorant of the language it is extremely difficult to distinguish between the two. The songs are very melodious and so rhythmical that they would seem to call for dancing, but strangely enough there is very little dancing to be seen in Indian drama. In general, the Indian drama in Malai somehow conveys an impression of the great antiquity of the Indians' mother country, of the greatness that once was hers. The impending dawn of Indian Independence, India's return to her former state as a great free nation will undoubtedly bring in its train a glorious renaissance of the Indian drama.

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

No. 15,890 TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

FOLLOWING CONFERMENT in the Imperial Presence of their high ranks, Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano and Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama are seen leaving the Imperial Palace as new members of the Supreme Council of Fleet-Admirals and Field Marshals.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 22

MAINICHI—2-Year Reich-Soviet War
YOMIURI-HOCHI—East Front War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Change in India's Viceroy

2-Year Reich-Soviet War

MAINICHI—This is the second anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. Some of the battles fought between Germany and the Soviet Union in the interval were the most tremendous and sanguinary the world had ever seen. The Germans report the damage done to the Red Army as 12,800,000 killed and wounded and 5,200,000 prisoners taken. The Soviets put the German loss at 9,000,000.

Today, after having fought such terrific battles for two years, the Soviets are still saying that they will beat back the invaders and the Germans are expressing their determination to smash Bolshevism. There is no sign that either will yield one inch but both are making resolute preparations for the big trial ahead.

The summer offensive of last year began early in May with the Battle of Kerch. This year, the ground throughout the theater of war has dried and the weather now permits operations by mechanized units. But both sides have not yet begun any determined drive. Skirmishes are going on at various places along the front and more or less fierce fighting has continued in the area in the lower reaches of the Kuban River in a corner of the West Caucasus, while the Luftwaffe has done much damage to important munition-manufacturing centers at Gorky, Yaroslavl, Saratov and transit intersections in these parts. The Soviets have also bombed the rear of the Germans.

Even if these operations were preliminaries to some major operations in the future, they cannot be conceived to be turning into a large-scale offensive at any early date. It appears that both the Germans and Soviets are considering the next phase of the war with greater care than they have ever done and without the most thorough-going preparations they are not likely to launch any large-scale move.

The United States and Britain naturally are endeavoring to make the Soviets continue their struggle with the Germans as long as possible so that Germany may be exhausted and the future Soviet menace eliminated at the same time. It cannot be that the Soviet Union is not aware of this but confronted by a grave crisis it is finding itself unable to liquidate its unsavory connections with the Anglo-American camp. The second front gestures of the Anglo-American camp can only be regarded as a play for continued resistance by the Soviets.

The Axis forces, however, are consolidating their positions so as to shatter any attempt by the enemy. The German authorities admit the fact that the Soviets still have much power of resistance left. That the Axis nations in Europe must be prepared on such a large-scale against the Anglo-American second-front attempts, and carry on the war to destroy the armed and political power of the Soviet Union at the same time, must be considered a huge burden on Germany and Italy.

From our point of view, we regret the fact that our neighbor, the Soviet Union, should be standing on the same front with the United States and Britain in order to fight our allies Germany and Italy. We also regard it as unfortunate that Germany and Italy must devote much of their energies to the war with the Soviet Union instead of concentrating on the task of smashing Britain and the United States. But our judgment of the actual situation must constantly be based on sober and nice appreciation of the realities about us in disregard of all wishful observation.

East Front War

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Today marks the end of two years since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

(Continued on Page 2)

18 Students of Peers' School Quit Study To Undergo Training as Warplane Pilots

Eighteen young students of the Peers' School, among them the grandson of the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, leading elder statesman of the Meiji Era, and seven other members of the Japanese nobility have enrolled in the Student Aviation Corps. These youths, all classmates in the first year of the Higher School Division of the Peers' School, have left their civil studies and joined the other fledgling aviators of the Student Aviation Corps in the Yokohama and Haneda Aviation Schools with the burning hope that they may soon join the sky patrol and become living shields for their Sovereign.

A report by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States on his return from that country after several months' internment there subsequent to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that American college boys were joining the United States air force in large numbers, acted as an additional spur to the natural ardent patriotism of these young Japanese peers, in their decision to enroll in the Aviation Corps.

They also had impressed in their hearts a message of the Emperor Meiji, to the effect that young peers could best serve the State as soldiers.

Thus animated, it will not take these young Japanese peers long before they gain their wings, and, becoming full-fledged "wild eagles," patrol the skies and strike down the enemy college student or seasoned flier, wherever he may try to soar.

550,000 MINERS IN U.S. RESUME GENERAL STRIKE

All Arms Plants Hit As Coal Stock Low-- Roosevelt Undecided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—A large-scale strike commenced in the Ford factories at Detroit today. About 1,000 foremen at the Ford plants went on strike yesterday in protest against the discharge of 50 foremen. This morning about 9,000 workers at the four Ford plants joined the strike, which is now expected to be extended to other Ford factories. The Ford Company has declared that production has been cut down to one half because of the strike.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—Five hundred and fifty thousand coal mine laborers in the United States have resumed a general strike for the third time with no improvement in the situation following expiration of the third term of truce at midnight Sunday, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

In view of the fact that the coal stock at various munition factories have already considerably dwindled as a result of the two previous strikes, the present walkout is seen as a mortal blow to the American war industry. It is reported that if the present strike continues for several days to come, the majority of iron manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania and Alabama will have to close down.

Citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, center of coal production in Central United States, are expressing blunt antipathy and disappointment both toward mine owners and laborers. The American public in general is severaly attacking the impotence of their Government and in a similar manner strongly blame Chairman John L. Lewis for his failure in negotiations.

On the other hand, the bill prohibiting strikes, which recently passed Congress, is said to be still lying on President Roosevelt's desk, and leaders of the Government are loudly urging his signature. However, if Roosevelt agrees which will mean the punishment of Lewis and other leaders of the Union, it is clear as daylight that the situation will be further aggravated, inviting great indignation of all the mine laborers. Consequently, it is pointed out that President Roosevelt is

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY SCRIBES SAD OVER WAR IN E. ASIA

News From Chungking Full of Pessimism

Domei

CANTON, June 21.—Despite the enemy's blatant propaganda, the anti-Axis counter-offensive in East Asia has little hope of realization.

With return of General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of American Forces in India and China, Chungking has apparently been expecting some favorable change in the East Asia war situation as a result of the Washington conference. However, foreign correspondents in Chungking, on the basis of reports from various quarters, believe that Stilwell will be unable to show any results, at least in the course of this summer.

Even granting that some new developments take place shortly in the East Asia war situation, there are a number of problems to be solved. If Stilwell really intends to launch a vigorous anti-Axis drive in East Asia, he has first to solve such important issues as: 1) Preparations to reopen the supply route linking India and China by driving out the Japanese Forces from northern Burma; 2) Unification of control over Chungking forces and the Anglo-American armies in India and China; 3) The problem of supply of arms by air to the Chungking forces; 4) Training and adjustment of Chungking forces by positive guidance and assistance of the American army.

However, inasmuch as each of these items is a very knotty problem, the anti-Axis counter-offensive in this part of the world has little possibility of realization, it is generally believed.

N. W. Turkey Suffers Two Severe Quakes

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 21.—Northwest Turkey was shaken twice by severe earthquakes last night. The center of the seismic disturbance is believed to have been in the neighborhood of Ada-Bazar, about 100 kilometers southeast of Istanbul. It was reported that telegraph service between Istanbul and Ankara was suspended. Although the extent of damages is not known at present, it is believed that at Ada-Bazar, which has a population of 24,000, about 40 per cent of houses were completely destroyed, 30 per cent severely damaged, and the death toll reached 1,500.

BIG GAINS MADE IN N. CHINA WAR

Composite Results Of Imperial Army In May Announced

Tokyo Shimbun

PEKING, June 21.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China at 3 p.m. today announced the composite war results achieved during May:

Number of engagements, 729 (561 with Chungking forces, 168 with Communist army forces); enemy strength encountered, about 242,000 (Chungking forces, about 122,700, Communist army forces, about 119,900); dead bodies left on battlefields, 13,600 (Chungking forces, about 6,900, Communist army forces, about 6,700); captives, 12,736 (Chungking forces, 8,385, Communist army forces, 4,351); establishments and facilities destroyed, 463 (of which 31 belonged to Chungking forces and 432 to Communist army forces); chief war trophies, cannons, two; trench mortars, 42; heavy machine guns, 173; automatic rifles, 57; rifles, 9,415; pistols, 1,252.

Other weapons, ammunition, clothing, provisions, etc., aggregate a considerable amount.

Reds Given Heavy Blow

Of the composite war results achieved by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China during May, as announced today, enemy war dead and prisoners taken, especially those of the Communist army, show a remarkable increase as against the previous month.

This indicates that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, in field operations to annihilate the 18th Communist Group Army, are achieving brilliant results.

This is known by the fact that enemy prisoners taken, aggregate more than 12,000, excluding the troops of Generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying who recently joined the Nanking National Government's peace camp and of the units belonging to the former 24th Group Army and others who pledged allegiance to the Japanese Forces, numbering tens of thousands of officers and men.

More Pledge Allegiance

Tokyo Shimbun

SOMEWHERE ON SHANSI FRONT, June 21.—Nie Shih-ching, pretended chief of Chang Chih-hsien, and Tien Hsun, pretended chief of Chang Tze-hsien, both of whom as army commanders of the forces under direct control of Chungking had continued resistance for the last six years, have pledged to join the National Government's peace camp and work for construction of new China.

Thus, maintenance of peace and order in southeastern Shansi Province has come to assume increasingly brightened aspects.

Soviet Officers at 'Rock'

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Sixteen officers of the Soviet General Staff have arrived in Gibraltar, according to reports received here from La Linea. It is reported that these Soviet officers went to Gibraltar to confer with British military leaders regarding anti-Axis offensive operations in Europe.

Foe Loses 18,346 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, June 21.—Eighteen thousand, three hundred and forty-six anti-Axis planes were shot down since the beginning of the present war up to May 31, 1943, German military authorities announced today. Of the total, 14,233 were downed by German forces and 4,113 by Italian forces.

SUBHAS BOSE DELIVERS FIRST JAPAN BROADCAST TO HOMELAND EXHORTING UNFALTERING EFFORT IN GLORIOUS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, as the camera caught him last evening, delivering his first "Independence Broadcast" from Japan. A versatile and convincing speaker, his followers all over the world must have been greatly heartened to again hear his vigorous voice over the ether as his enemies listened in silent chagrin.

Imperial Army Now at India's Frontier, Declares Leader, Again Stressing Pledge By Tojo to Offer Unstinted Aid in Need

Firing his first broadside from Japan, Subhas Chandra Bose, dynamic and fighting leader in India's struggle for independence, broadcast an 18-minute message in English to his homeland at 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

Blasting the propaganda fanfare that heralds every enemy move, he issued a grave warning to his listeners in India that Britain will never relinquish its hold on that country because, "India is the British Empire."

Issuing again a stirring call to action, he exhorted his countrymen to carry on the fight for liberty "inside India, and outside India" with all possible strength and vigor. "In this struggle," he declared, "there is no going back and there can be no faltering. We must march forward and forward—till victory is achieved and freedom won."

The full text of Mr. Bose's radiocast follows:

Countrymen and friends!

On April last, you heard my voice over another radio in another part of the world. Now I am in Tokyo and am accepting the hospitality of the Broadcasting Station here, in order to speak to you again. Since I spoke to you last, no important change has taken place in the general war-situation. In the western theater, the Anglo-American forces have scored a success—and the fighting in North Africa has come to an end. The Anglo-Americans have followed this up by occupying a few small and barren islands in the Mediterranean. As is customary with Anglo-American propagandists, they have been rending the skies with their boasting and bragging, subsequent to the small military success which they achieved. Prior to this, they had been feeling so down and out, that they had badly needed some occasion for bolstering up the sinking morale of their people. If one were to listen to the broadcasts from England and America after the campaign in Tunisia—as I have been doing—one would think that the Anglo-American forces had already won the war. This type of propaganda had brought good results during the last world war, when radio-broadcasting was virtually unknown. That is why the Anglo-Americans have been indulging in it again.

World Now Changed

They are, however, blissfully oblivious of the fact that the world-public is not as unsophisticated today, as it was in 1915 and 1916, and that radio-broadcasting now enables people in every corner of the globe to listen to both versions of the story, on every point. Moreover, the Indian public, having been repeatedly deceived by cunning British propaganda, has now become exceedingly cautious and is not likely to be influenced at all, by one-sided enemy propaganda. I have therefore, no doubt in my mind that so far as my countrymen are concerned, they will never be duped by what London or New York or Boston might say.

After the Anglo-American occupation of some small, barren islands in the Mediterranean, like Pantelleria and Lampedusa, enemy propagandists have given the whole world the impression that the landing in, and occupation of, the European continent is now a question of a few days. When I was in Paris soon after the first Anglo-American landing in French North Africa, I heard from many Parisians that Anglo-American radio stations had given them the impression that Anglo-American troops would be in Paris in a fortnight's time. Those Frenchmen who were elated over this news, naturally suffered a severe disappointment when the Anglo-Americans did not appear in France again, after the shameful debacle at Dieppe. I am afraid that all those people who have been still hoping for the miracle of an Anglo-American victory will have painful disappointment in store for them, when they realize that the occupation of the European continent is still as remote as the occupation of the moon.

Friends! You will certainly remember that when the campaign in Africa was going on, I repeatedly told you that for the ultimate outcome of the war, the African campaign did not play an important role—though it was fully utilized by the Anglo-Americans for their propagandistic purposes. You will now realize what I then said, was no exaggeration. The campaign in Africa has ended, but we have not come nearer to the end of the war, than when fighting was going on in Cyrenaica, Tripolitana or Tunisia. The fact is—as I told you before, more than once—that the fate of the war depends on the situation in Europe and in Asia. And as far as India is concerned, what is most important of all, is the situation near India. **No amount of Anglo-American propaganda can either ignore or hide the fact that after achieving brilliant victories in Hongkong, in the Philippines, in the East Indies, in Malaya and Singapore and in Burma, the forces of the Imperial Japanese Army now stand on the frontier of India.** During the whole history of British rule in India, it had never struck one single British General that at some time in future, some enemy may appear on the eastern frontier of India. The whole attention of Britain's military strategists had, therefore, been concentrated on the northwest frontier of India—and with the naval fortress of Singapore in their possession, our rulers thought that India was eternally safe in their hands. But the phenomenal advance of Generals Yamashita and Iida created history and opened the eyes of the world to the worthlessness of British strategy. Since then, General Wavell has been making feverish attempts to put up fortifications on the eastern frontier of India. But what the Indian people today are asking is this. If it took twenty years to build Singapore and only one week to lose it, how long will it take the ever-retreating British Commander-in-Chief or his successor to withdraw from his eastern fortifications?

Fiasco in Burma

We have seen that during the course of the present war, the Anglo-American powers have, time and again, made themselves the laughing-stock of the world by beginning a military campaign to

(Continued on Page 2)

2ND RAID MADE ON YAROSLAVL

War Plants Blasted And Big Fires Caused-- Defense Said Useless

Domei

BERLIN, June 21.—A large formation of powerful German bomber planes again raided Yaroslavl, 240 kilometers northeast of Moscow, last night, with considerable results. The raid lasted for about one hour and a half, and was mainly concentrated on war industry plants in the northern section of the city.

Great explosions and conflagrations broke out in the bombed area, and the flames were visible from a distance of 250 kilometers. The enemy tried to counter the raid by balloon barrages, fighter planes and ground fire, but their efforts were useless. German bombers repeatedly made direct hits with high explosive bombs on big factories.

It is recalled that German planes raided Yaroslavl on the night of June 9, causing serious damages to the synthetic rubber plant and other war industry factories. The second raid was just as effective as the first one. Three German planes were lost in last night's raid on Yaroslavl.

Enemy Convoy Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, June 21.—The details of the attack on a convoy of enemy transports in the central Mediterranean on Saturday, were explained by Major Albert Freitag, DNB air correspondent as follows:

"A large formation of German bombers attacked a convoy of enemy transports in the central Mediterranean area Saturday night, and gained considerable results. German scout planes reported Saturday evening that a group of anti-Axis transports had been spotted off the coast of Algeria and Tunisia heading eastward.

"Receiving this information, German bombers instantly set out to blast the transports. They inflicted heavy damages on six enemy ships totaling 35,000 tons, and also bombed the destroyers guarding the transports. All German planes returned to their base."

Entire Syria Is War Zone

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 21.—The Syrian Defense Headquarters issued an order today designating all of Syrian territory and a portion of Lebanon as war zones, and prohibited the general public and foreigners from entering the zone, according to reports from Beirut.

In the war zones are being assembled anti-Axis forces mainly composed of British troops, and on streets and at railway stations are detailed patrols. It is also reported that disturbing elements are being arrested.

INDIANS OPPOSE VICEROY CHOICE

Dissatisfaction Seen In Wavell Selection-- Crisis Will Worsen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The Indian masses are showing great dissatisfaction over the appointment of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Times, London, of June 20, quoting a Simla telegram, reported the growing Indian opposition to the appointment of the "Arakan defeated general" as Viceroy of India as follows:

"Strong opposition against the appointment of Wavell as Viceroy of India prevails among the Indian masses. The selection of Wavell came as a surprise to the Indians. Moreover, Indian political circles, which were expecting a new Governor-General to break the deadlock of the Indian situation, are said to be greatly disappointed. They interpret this change as an indication that Britain has no intention of revising the Indian Constitution in the course of the war.

"Such a general sentiment in India is feared to aggravate the already serious crisis. It is also feared that since Wavell has no political ability, he may face great difficulty if a crisis arises from the constitu-

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOU, CHINA BANKS SIGN LOAN AGREEMENT

Former to Get Credit Up to ¥90,000,000

Domei

PEKING, June 21.—To promote further trade relations between North China and Manchoukuo, the Federal Reserve Bank of China decided to grant a credit to the limit of ¥90,000,000 to the Central Bank of Manchoukuo by virtue of an agreement signed today, it was announced.

The signing of the economic agreement took place this morning in the Federal Reserve Bank of China here between President Wang Shih-ching of the Federal Reserve Bank and Governor Tsutomu Nishiyama of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo.

The salient points of the agreement follow:

1. The Central Bank of Manchoukuo, within one month of the conclusion of the agreement, may ask the Federal Reserve Bank of China for a loan to the limit of ¥90,000,000 in the Federal Reserve Bank of China notes.

2. The period of redemption of the loan shall be one year after the conclusion of the agreement.

3. The period mentioned in the above may be extended by negotiations between the two banks.

Subhas Bose, Burmese Patriots Meet Here— Recall Memory of Events in India in 1939

The memory of events four years ago, in the spring of 1939, were revived in Subhas Chandra Bose and U Ba Lwin, Thakin Wa Tin and Thakin San We of the Burmese Inspection Party as they renewed their friendship once more at the Imperial Hotel yesterday evening, according to the Mainichi.

To Subhas Bose, who instantly recognized the three Burmese as they sat in the opposite gallery in the Diet building, the eventful, turbulent days four years ago must have come vividly back to him. When the Indian National Congress split in 1939 as the result of crafty maneuverings on the part of the British, Subhas Bose and 500,000 of his followers, representing the radical faction, rallied in Raigarh, Orissa Province, to champion India's advance for independence. At that time, Ba Lwin and Thakin Wa Tin were among the Burmese delegates who had rushed to support Bose, as the Burmese patriots, too, were at that time struggling toward the same goal.

Subhas Bose could not easily forget friends that had rushed to his support and had often longed to meet these Burmese again. His wish fulfilled, Subhas Bose, deeply grateful to Japan for making the meeting possible, shook hands warmly with the Burmese in the capital of a nation which was supporting and giving impetus to India's struggle for independence.

2 ANNAM GIRLS HAPPY IN JAPAN

Student Life, Dress And Food Enjoyed--Future Plans Told

Like characters from a colorful pageant two figures slowly descend the stairs, the soft purple and black and white silks of their national costumes in striking contrast to the conventional severity of the school interior.

"I am Phan-thi-Ly," the foremost introduces herself in a low, musical voice, "and 'this,'" with a graceful motion of her slim hand toward the other, "is my sister, Phan-thi-Dao."

Twenty and eighteen years old, respectively, they are two of the fourteen Annamese students now at the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai. (International Students Institute), Naka-Meguro, Tokyo. Graduates of the Hanoi High School for Girls, they have the distinction of being the first Annamese of their sex to be selected as exchange students for a course of study in Japan.

Miss Phan-thi-Dao modestly explained that the Japanese language is a most interesting one to learn. "We have been in Japan only three months," she said, "but already we are able to hold long conversations in Japanese.

"Of course our quick progress is all due to the kind attention and expert skill of our teachers," her sister, Miss Phan-thi-Ly, put in, "for if we are now enjoying our studies, in the beginning it was no easy undertaking."

"A sight which we believe we will never tire of is the beautiful kimono worn by the younger Japanese women—the brilliant colors, the wonderful obi, and the long silk sleeves fluttering in the breeze—truly it is said that the Japanese kimono is the most beautiful of all feminine costumes in the world.

"We have donned kimono on two occasions," her younger sister contributed. "We didn't find the obi the least bit uncomfortable, but the difficulty is in dressing. On both occasions we had to be dressed," she said, smiling.

Explains Own Costume

Of their own picturesque costume, Miss Phan-thi-Ly explained, "We like to wear our national y-phuc even to classes." "Yes," she continued, "our y-phuc is similar to the Chinese girls' dresses, but with these differences. The skirt of the Chinese dress is open from the knees and extends to the ankles, whereas ours is open from a little below the waist and does not extend quite so far—and we wear these," she added, as she stood up to display wide white pantaloons visible below the hem of her black silk gown.

"And our elders still retain their turban-style head-dress, fastened like this," her sister said, and with deft fingers she patted her own sleek coiffure in demonstration.

On the topic of food, both smilingly admitted difficulties in the first days of their dormitory life in Japan. Although rice is the staple food of both countries, Annamese dishes are prepared differently, like Chinese dishes, they explained, but now they had become accustomed to the use of sugar in their meat, fish and vegetables.

"The meaning of our names? 'Phan' is our family name. It is of Chinese origin and has no meaning in translation. 'thi' denotes 'woman' and always forms a part of a girl's full name. I would say it corresponds to the suffix 'ko' in a Japanese girl's name. 'Ly' in our language is the word for the Plum Blossom. My sister's name, 'Dao', translates into 'peach blossom'.

"Girls in our country are always given names of flowers, while boys are named after heroes, or warriors of old. 'Van' in a boy's name corresponds to the girls' 'thi', and is like the Japanese 'ro' in 'Taro' and 'Jiro'."

Expresses Future Desire

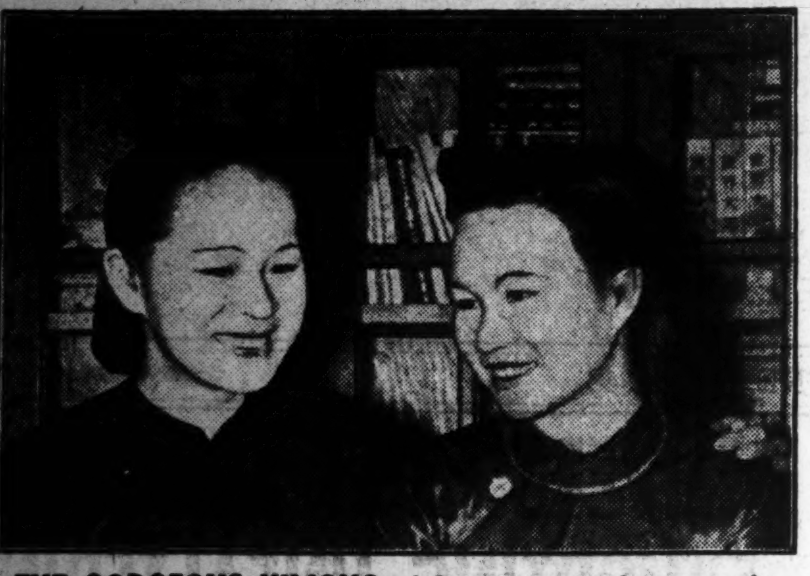
Regarding their future plans, Miss Phan-thi-Ly expressed her desire to attend Normal School later on and become a teacher of the Japanese language in Annam; her sister would take a course in Household Science and become a teacher in that line.

"Annamese women of today are gradually rising to the fore in our professional circles. Of course the majority are still engaged in farmwork, but we have many excellent women teachers, doctors, chemists, nurses and office workers, to mention the favored occupations," Miss Phan-thi-Ly declared.

"The life of the average Annamese girl is much like that of the Japanese girl, I believe," she reflected. "During school days our spare time is divided between lessons and helping our mothers in various household duties. Upon graduation we either prepare for marriage, or launch upon a career such as my sister and I are planning.

"Five years, which is our scheduled period of study in Japan, is a rather long time to be away from home, as we do not know whether a holiday can be arranged. But we are happy to be here, and intend to make full use of the opportunity given to us to pursue our studies.

"Only one thing makes us rather sad. The real name of our beloved country—Viet-nam, or Annam—does not seem to be widely known here. 'Viet-nam' means 'The Fatherland in the South'; 'Annam,' which is of Chinese origin, means 'The Peace-Inspiring Country of the South,' and was given us in days long past as a compliment to our prosperous and pirate-free country. We hope that some day the Japanese too will call our country Viet-nam, or Annam," she concluded.



THE GORGEOUS KIMONO of Japan seems to have won the wholehearted approval of these two young ladies from Annam. . . or rather Viet-nam. Full of enthusiasm for things Japanese, they intend to introduce the various aspects of this country to their people when they return home, five years hence. Shown at left is Miss Phan-thi-Ly with her younger sister Phan-thi-Dao.

SUBHAS BOSE BROADCAST

(Continued From Page 1)

the accompaniment of boastful propaganda and extravagant claims. They are doing this now in connection with their contemplated occupation of the European continent. They did it some months ago, when General Wavell started operations on the Indo-Burma frontier and marched into Burma. At that time, it was advertised all over the world that the campaign for the reconquest of Burma had begun. But what face could the British Commander-in-Chief show, when his troops had to run back to India, leaving all their bag and baggage behind, as soon as the powerful Japanese Army began its counter-offensive? General Wavell has subsequently invented all kinds of excuses, in order to cover his defeat. Even the British Prime Minister, during his recent visit to America, was at pains to explain away the ignominious failure of his Commander-in-Chief to retake Burma.

But what one cannot understand is as to why the Anglo-American powers repeatedly indulge in premature bragging. In contrast to them, the Axis Powers talk less and, instead of beginning a military campaign with bumptious propaganda, they let actual events speak for themselves. When the German forces occupied the Channel Islands, which lie between the French and the English costs, in 1940, German propaganda never gave the impression that through the occupation of these islands, the German Army had come nearer to an invasion of England. If, as Anglo-American propaganda is now trying to make out, the occupation of Pantelleria has made landing in and occupation of Sicily a reasonable certainty why could not the Anglo-American forces make that attempt, when the island fortress of Malta, which is as near Sicily as Pantelleria, has been always in their possession? No, friends, the fact is that the Anglo-American powers are in such a hopeless situation that they have somehow to bolster up the sinking morale of their people and in order to do that, they feel constrained to resort to premature boasting, again and again. Such tactics may be a necessity for their propaganda, but that is no reason why the world public, which is now wide awake, should be duped by them.

Japan's Aid Pledged

For India, what is of primary importance is not what is happening in Tunis and Timbuctoo—or in Lampedusa and Alaska—but what is happening inside India and across our frontier. **What is of primary importance to us is that the much-advertised reconquest of Burma has ended in a shameful retreat—that the victorious Japanese Army is standing on our eastern frontier—that the Government of Japan, through its worthy Prime Minister, has repeatedly declared its fullest support to Indian Independence and its firm resolve to see Anglo-American power and influence expelled from India and lastly, that Japan's Prime Minister has offered active assistance, should the Indian revolutionaries need it in their struggle for complete national independence.**

What is also of direct importance to India is the policy of British imperialism toward our country. You know as well as I do, that when this war broke out, some of our friends thought that since the British Government would soon find itself in serious difficulty, it would feel constrained to sue for peace with the party that controlled the cabinets in eight out of eleven provinces in British India. According to these friends, all that the Congress had to do was to hold itself in patience, till the British Government felt compelled to make the first advance. A year rolled by, but there was no evidence of a change of heart on the British side. Then these friends considered it necessary to exert mild pressure on the British Government in order to bring about a compromise. Necessary steps were taken in this behalf, but no tangible result followed. Even the fall of Singapore—the greatest disaster in British military history, according to Winston Churchill—and the loss of Burma did not bring about any appreciable change. British imperialism remained inexorable. Men may come and men may go, empires may come and empires may go, but British Imperialism goes on for ever. That is what our rulers continued to think. You may call this lack of statesmanship, political bankruptcy, midsummer madness. But this midsummer madness has its explanation.

The British Empire has grown out of India. The British people, no matter to which political party they belong, have grown fat on the spoils, the wealth and the resources of India. To them, the Empire today means India. They are now fighting in order to preserve that Empire. If they are to win the war at the cost of recognizing India's independence, it will amount to winning the war by losing the Empire. Consequently, no matter what fate overtakes Britain during the course of the war, the average Englishman will endeavor, till the very last, to hold on to his Empire—that is, to hold on to India. Therefore, if I were to speak frankly, I should say that it is not midsummer madness that British politicians refuse to recognize India's independence, though they are in a terrible plight. It is midsummer madness that we should expect the Englishman to voluntarily give up his Empire, simply because he has fallen on evil days.

More Exploitation Seen

There is another factor that accounts for the unrelenting policy of British imperialists. As the Foreign Minister of Germany said the other day in his inimitable style, the British Empire has been losing one part of its territory to its enemies and another part of it to its friends during the course of the present war. Moreover, in his frantic effort to maintain his Empire, John Bull is now bleeding himself white. The only hope of even partially making up for this colossal loss, is to exploit India more ruthlessly, when the war is over. Therefore, according to imperialistic logic, the worse England's position becomes during this war, the more necessary will it be to retain a firm grip over India. British imperialism will ultimately break, but it will never bend. That is how Empires have always behaved in the history of mankind. Consequently, no Indian should ever cherish the illusion that one day, England will be induced to recognize India's independence.

But that is not to say that British politicians will never again attempt a compromise with India. Another attempt at a compromise may be made at any time whether under the pressure of a worsening military situation or in order to placate the liberal elements in England and America. Personally, I expect another such attempt some time this year. But what I want to point out most emphatically is that in attempting a compromise, British politicians will never recognize India's independence, but will only try to bluff the Indian people and, through protracted negotiations, will only try to sidetrack the campaign for independence and thereby undermine the national will as they did, between December, 1941 and July, 1942.

The negotiations carried on by Sir Stafford Cripps in India last year, did not harm the British Government in any way. It only interrupted our struggle for freedom. Therefore, we should once for all, set our face against any compromise with British imperialism. Independence admits of no compromise. Freedom has only one connotation—namely, that the British and their allies must quit India for good. And those who really want liberty, must fight for it and pay for it with their blood.

Let us, therefore, carry on the fight for liberty—inside India and outside India—with all our strength and vigor Let us continue the battle with resolute hearts and with unshakable faith till, one day, under the combined attack of our friends and allies and of ourselves, Anglo-American imperialism will be overthrown, the British Empire will be broken up and out of its ashes, India will once again emerge as an independent nation. In this struggle, there is no going back and there can be no faltering. We must march forward and forward—till victory is achieved and freedom won.

Inquilab Zindabad!
Azad Hind Zindabad!

550,000 Miners In U.S. Resume General Strike

(Continued From Page 1)

now in a predicament as to what move he should make.

Agreement Unreached

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—At midnight, yesterday, 500,000 coal mine workers in eastern section of United States resumed their strike, as negotiations for revising wage contracts, commenced between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers on June 7, failed to reach agreement at the ending of the truce period yesterday, it is reported from Washington.

Situation Seen Critical

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—With the expiration of the term of truce due on June 20, the coal mine strike in the eastern part of the United States is turning from bad to worse. Both the Washington Government and other parties concerned are frantically attempting to break the deadlocked situation.

A Washington dispatch available here indicates that the Government had announced that an agreement of views was reached between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of coal mine owners to reopen negotiations for revision of wages.

The wage negotiations between the two parties came to a frontal clash as a result of failure in local compromise at coal mines of Central Pennsylvania on June 15, and everything was entrusted to the decision of the National War Labor Board.

However, it is presumed that since the War Labor Board on June 18 flatly refused the fundamental requests of the Union, thus endangering the situation, the two conflicting parties are again going to reopen direct negotiations for a compromise.

Another telegram received here states that on the afternoon of June 18 John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Union, and other representatives of the Union, and delegates of the coal mine owners conferred for a long time.

On the other hand, representatives of the Union are said to have called on Stephen Early, personal Secretary to the President, at the White House and stated as follows, demanding abolition of new decisions made by the War Labor Board:

"As long as the War Labor Board retains its decision of denying increase in wages, a general strike from June 21 is unavoidable. Unless the Labor Board withdraws its decision, even John Lewis would be unable to instruct coal miners to return to work. We hope that Roosevelt will do his best to bring about an agreement between the Union and coal mine owners."

Works in Cambodian Awarded F.I.C. Prizes

Domei

SAIGON, June 21.—In the presence of His Royal Highness the Sultan of Cambodia, a group of Cambodian literary men were awarded prizes by the Government-General of French Indo-China for their works written in the Cambodian language.

The literary prize competition for encouragement of the development of Cambodian literature was the first ever held under the supervision of the Government-General.

First prize went to Um Hy whose work was entitled "Misfortune," while Yos Neang received second prize for his work entitled, "An Enigma of a Train."

The French Indo-China Government-General which heretofore was in the practice of granting literary prizes for translated works from French into Cambodian by Cambodian literary men, extended the scope of the competition to grant prizes for literary works in Cambodian.

Nippon Planes Hit New Guinea Base

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that Japanese air units bombed anti-Axis positions at Wau, New Guinea, the same day, according to reports received here from Melbourne.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

The momentous significance of this war at this stage, three and a half years since the beginning of the European War, is quite patent.

Since it went to war with the Soviets, Germany has had to fight on two fronts. Many twists and turns have been seen in the interval but so far as the Eastern Front is concerned the Germans are maintaining their advantages. German forces still occupy vast areas within Soviet territory and command the abundant resources of the Ukraine. Since, however, they must continue their two-front war, the Eastern Front has a close bearing on developments on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and there is no denying their interrelatedness.

With the termination of the North African campaign, the situation in the Mediterranean has grown extremely tense. Germany in the initial stages of the war succeeded in reducing all Europe and since then it has been fortifying it and now has completed its fortification. It is therefore fully prepared against any landing attempt by the anti-Axis forces. The fact, however, that the North African front has shifted to the Mediterranean, which might be considered a European lake, is not a matter that can be regarded lightly by the Axis. The armed operations of the Anglo-American forces in the Mediterranean since the Tunisian campaign make us feel this all the more. Consequently, we believe that the German strategic considerations on the Eastern Front should be made in close relationship with developments in the Mediterranean.

The attention of the whole world is now focused on the Eastern Front in connection with the developments in the Mediterranean. There are various rumors, those which expect a third major summer offensive and those which deny it. In our opinion, the war plans of the Germans should be judged on the basis of both the new estimate that they have made of the Soviet strength and the developments in the Mediterranean. The Germans should not be frozen on the Eastern Front but should consider the war as a whole so as not to repeat their initial mistake in regard to the fighting power of the enemy. It is only on the basis of such thorough-going preparations that final victory can be won.

Change in India's Viceroy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, producer of the Arakan tragedy, has been appointed Viceroy of India. It is rumored that Wavell, is popular in India. It is not clear just what is the source of this popularity but, at any rate, the dissemination of such a rumor coupled with the unpopularity of Lord Linlithgow shows the craftiness of the British. Even if we suppose that the popularity of Wavell lies in his conciliatory attitude and the unpopularity of Linlithgow in his unconciliatory attitude, it is unthinkable that the conciliatory Wavell could administer India better than Linlithgrow has done. On the contrary, the very fact that Wavell might prove more compromising than Linlithgow is fraught with the danger of a trap for India.

Having occupied North Africa, the United States and Britain are actively training the native inhabitants to augment their armed forces and in the event of their attempting a landing on the European Continent it is as clear as daylight that the native soldiers will be placed in positions of the greatest peril and be made to bear the full brunt of the battle.

The same can be said of the Indian people. The Indian people should realize from bitter past experience that the British are most sinister when they use honeyed words to lure them into destruction. The solution of the problem for which India has suffered so acutely and long can never be achieved without a basic solution. India now is face to face with the greatest opportunity it has ever had. The appointment of a new Viceroy has nothing whatever to do with that opportunity.

Ersatz Resin Found By Nippon Scientist

Synthetic resin that can cut steel has been successfully manufactured by Dr. Takeo Sei, Professor of Osaka Imperial University.

Hitherto, the whetstone which is indispensable for finishing fine machines and airplane engines, was mostly imported from America. Upon the outbreak of the China Affair, Dr. Sei started his research on synthetic resin by heating it at a high temperature. He finally succeeded in producing an artificial whetstone.

The newly-invented synthetic resin is not only suitable for cutting steel but can be used for other purposes by regulating its hardness. Moreover, refuse of cotton flowers and straw, both abundant in the South, can be utilized to manufacture this synthetic resin.

Religious Music Society Is Inaugurated in Capital

Inauguration ceremony of the East Asia Religious Music Cooperative Society to be affiliated with the East Asia Religious Association was held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Conference Room of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the presence of officials from the Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Education Ministries as well as of prominent persons in religious music circles.

Takatsuna Mitsui, chief Director of the East Asia Religious Association, was nominated as president of the Society. The newly established music society will be mainly comprised of persons connected with different religious music including Shinto, Buddhist, Christian as well as Moslem, and its aim will be to work toward promotion of better understanding among the Co-Prosperity Sphere through religious music.

E. Asia Radio Parley Resumed in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 21.—The second East Asia Broadcasting Liaison Conference, under auspices of the China Broadcasting Corporation, completing its session in Nanking, was resumed in the New Asia Hotel here at 9 a.m. today.

More than 70 conferees were present representing Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo North, Central and South China and Mengchiang.

They discussed methods to improve coordination of broadcasting centered around the Continent and to expand and strengthen the broadcasting system of Greater East Asia.

The session will be continued tomorrow.

N. China Opens Rail Line

Domei

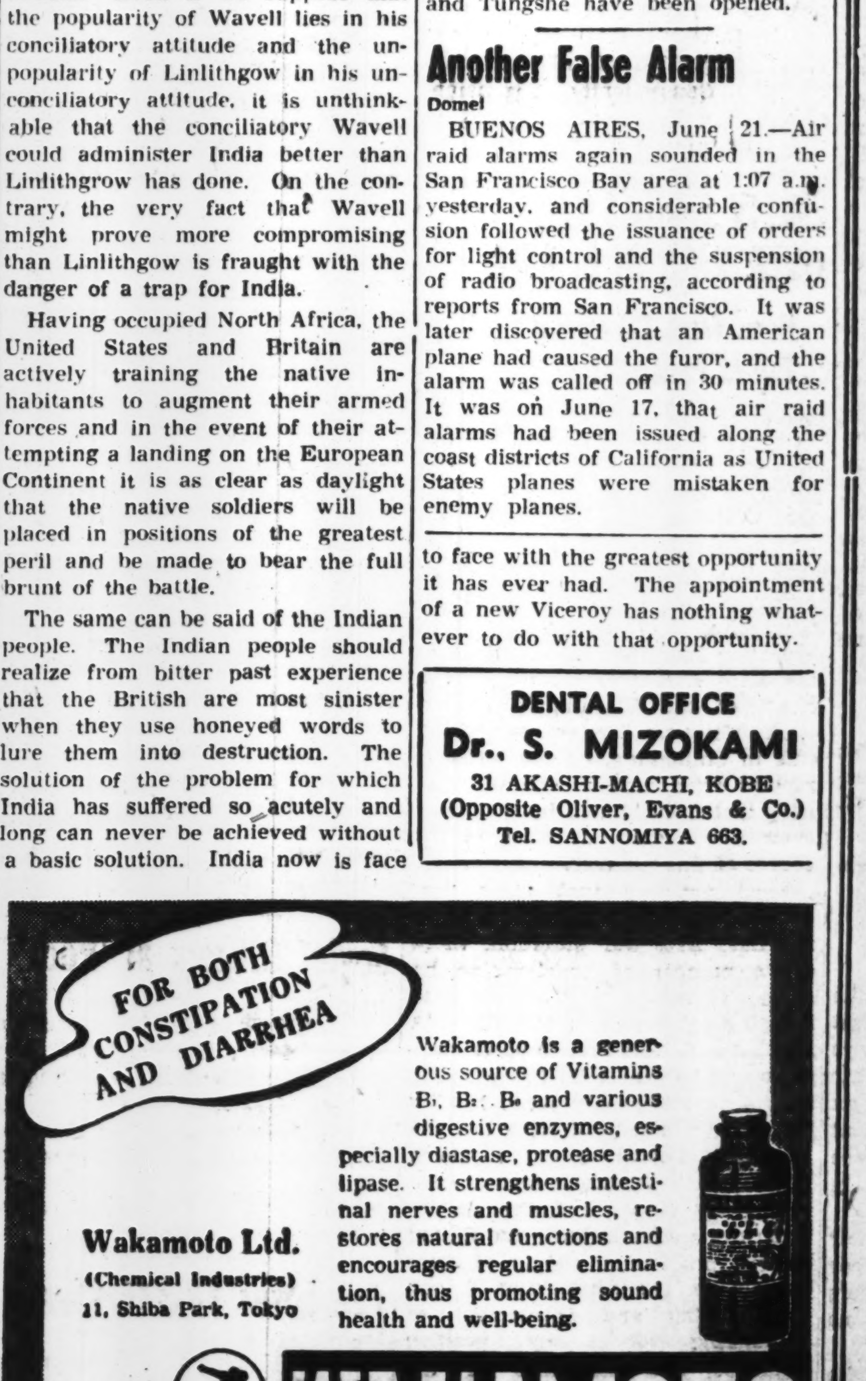
TAIYUAN, June 21.—The opening ceremony for the new 30-kilometer railway line between Taiyuan and Paichiachuang, North China, was held at the new Fenho railway bridge yesterday. The construction of the new railway line was commenced on November 25, 1942, and completed in less than one-half of the originally scheduled construction period. Between Taiyuan and Paichiachuang, two stations, Hsincheng and Tungshe have been opened.

Another False Alarm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—Air raid alarms again sounded in the San Francisco Bay area at 1:07 a.m. yesterday, and considerable confusion followed the issuance of orders for light control and the suspension of radio broadcasting, according to reports from San Francisco. It was later discovered that an American plane had caused the furor, and the alarm was called off in 30 minutes. It was on June 17, that air raid alarms had been issued along the coast districts of California as United States planes were mistaken for enemy planes.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr., S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.



FOR BOTH CONSTIPATION AND DIARRHEA

Wakamoto is a generous source of Vitamins B_1, B_2, B_6 and various digestive enzymes, especially diastase, protease and lipase. It strengthens intestinal nerves and muscles, restores natural functions and encourages regular elimination, thus promoting sound health and well-being.

Wakamoto Ltd.
(Chemical Industries)
11, Shiba Park, Tokyo

WAKAMOTO

Indians Oppose Viceroy Choice

(Continued from Page 1)

tional problem."

According to a New Delhi telegram received here, various Indian papers, too, entertain disappointing views on Wavell's appointment. They state that it will bring no change whatsoever in Britain's policy toward India. For instance, the Bombay Chronicle declared:

"The appointment of Wavell is the prosecution of that type of policy characteristic of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. We cannot but interpret the present British measure as an indication that the British Government will pursue its traditional policy of not allowing the freedom of colonies."

The Morning News, organ of the Indian Moslem League, also attacked the British Government, stating: "The appointment of Marshal Wavell as Viceroy of India is an eloquent testimony to the fact that, Churchill and Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery have no wish to settle the Indian problem."

Mass Meetings Planned

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHONAN, June 21.—With the object of expressing appreciation for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration to help in gaining independence for India, made at the recent 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League has decided to hold mass meetings of Indian residents on June 27, in Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Malai, Thailand and Burma.

At these meetings the meaning and significance of Prime Minister Tojo's declaration will be thoroughly conveyed to all Indian residents, and they will be urged to unite firmly for attainment of independence.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 333.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 363, 463, 3387, 3668, 5850, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64348.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Telegraph Service Set

Domei

HONGKONG, June 21.—Telegraphic service between Hongkong and Thailand will be opened from July 1. For the present, however, telegrams will be accepted for transmission only to Bangkok. The charge has been set at 50 sen a word for ordinary messages, 40 sen for official messages and 15 sen for press messages. The minimum charge for one telegram will be ¥1.50. All messages, however, must be in Japanese.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 68,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-48

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

Notice!

NIPPON TIMES TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA and KOBE in Booklet Form will shortly be published for 1943

All readers whose office or home telephone numbers do not appear in the present book, or whose numbers have since been changed are requested to send in additions on corrections IMMEDIATELY.

Please address

HEAD OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA—Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA—1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. (2) 5240.
KOBE—65, Naniwa-machi, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

Last Name First Name Initial
....
Office phone ....
Home phone ....
Please print or typewrite

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA